The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Establish in 1917

Will Roosevelt Take the "Next Step" in Far East Crisis

OTHER ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Latest Moves in the American Peace-War Game

Roosevelt's Declaration and the Next Step—Leadership in the Far East?

Stanley K. Hornbeck's New Post in the State Department

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1937 VOLUME 82, NUMBER 7

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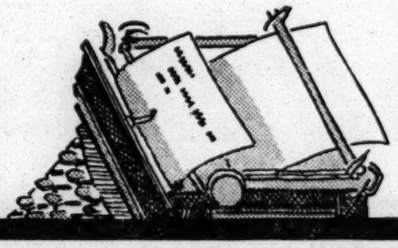

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH
Deceased

Cause No. 4243

Special Proceedings
No. 2122

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 26, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

J. E. BADELY, ADMINISTRATOR,
c/o Hansons, 39 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
Dated September 17th, 1937.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

LATEST MOVES IN THE AMERICAN PEACE-WAR GAME

THE development of a new American policy, replacing a decade of isolation culminating in the neutrality program, apparently has reached the point where the U. S. peace societies are now taking straw votes on such questions as whether the President should be given a free hand or Congress should adopt stricter laws on neutrality. According to a *United Press* report published in Shanghai on Tuesday of this week one of the peace societies took a poll and discovered that 79 percent of those questioned thought the United States should have stricter neutrality laws rather than give the President broader powers in the formation of national policies. It also was discovered that 70 present of those polled still think it was a mistake for the United States to enter the World War. This straw vote was taken prior to President Roosevelt's address at Chicago on Oct. 5 wherein the president denounced "international outlaws."

Of more serious interest was a suggestion that the Administration's chief problem was to "halt war without war," and educate the public to the wisdom of the President's new policy. It was stated that some plan, possibly involving economic coercion, that would be "midway between force and moral pressure," would be the final outcome. The problem was to find some plan which would appeal to U. S. labor and industrial groups, both of which already regard Japanese competion as "unfair." These groups, in addition to a large number of women's organizations are energetically promoting boycotts of Japanese goods sold through department and other retail stores. This phase of the boycott has developed to such an extent that silk manufacturers at Patterson, New Jersey have issued a warning that a general boycott of Japanese silk goods and hosiery would result in the closure of several mills resulting in several thousand silk-workers being thrown out of work. Finally it was stated that President Roosevelt's situation is not unlike that

of the late President Wilson at the beginning of the first world war, with the notable exception that Franklin D. Roosevelt has been a life-long student of naval strategy and national defense. Roosevelt is deeply interested in fostering peace but at the same time he recognizes the necessity of having America's tremendous industrial and commercial resources understood abroad.

The magazine *News-Week* said that the chief influences opposing early adoption of the neutrality law were: (1) the Treasury, which doesn't want to disturb its monetary agreement; (2) the Commerce Department, which opposes any interference with shipping; and (3) Department of Agriculture, which fears a reduction in cotton exports in a year of bumper crops.

According to a *Reuter* report from Washington on Wednesday, Oct. 13, President Roosevelt declared that the United States "was determined to cooperate with other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, including China and Japan, in an effort to find a solution for the Far Eastern conflict." The President also announced that a special session of Congress would be called on November 15 to consider matters of domestic and foreign concern. The President said, "We want sound permanent prosperity and sound permanent peace built on cooperative search by all nations which want peace."

Roosevelt's Declaration and the Next Step—Leadership in the Far East?

AMONG the hundreds of telegrams dispatched to Washington, congratulating President Roosevelt on his momentous speech, was one message which, in addition to extending congratulations, inquired whether Roosevelt was prepared "to take the next step."

This particular telegram was sent by a well-known Chinese, long experienced in the relations of his country and the United States. He quickly realized that unless something was done immediately to crystalize sentiment and point the way toward constructive achievement the well meant sentiments of President Roosevelt would have no further material effect than the well-intentioned but innocuous platitudes of Secretary of State Cordell Hull which have been cabled about the world but, as one writer recently put it, have had little more practical effect in relieving the world crisis than a reiteration of the Ten Commandments.

The President's declaration was timed to encourage the delegates assembled at Geneva to take definite action on the resolution introduced by Dr. Wellington Koo. It apparently had that effect because definite steps are now being taken to invoke the machinery of the Nine-Power Treaty, adopted at the Washington Arms Conference (1921-1922) which contains the following principles in its preamble:

> The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:
>
> (1) To respect the sovereignty the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;
>
> (2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;
>
> (3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;
>
> (4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly State, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

It was significant that the Japanese Government in its first official explanation (or apology) of its present mad aggression, was quick to explain that it had "no territorial designs whatever upon China"; hence Japan's military activities could not be regarded as in contravention of existing treaties. In other words the Japanese Foreign Office statement insisted that Japan was only trying to compel China to abandon her "anti-Japanese" policies and cooperate with Japan in the "establishment of enduring peace in Asia through cooperation of the two countries." The Japanese statement also had considerable to say about China's lending herself to "communist intrigues," which statement rather let the cat out of the bag with regard to the real object of the Tokyo War Office—to force China into a military alliance with Japan (also Germany and Italy) against the Soviet Union.

The Japanese statement made much of the element of "self-defense", alleging that the present grandiose military adventures in North China and the Lower Yangtsze were taken because of attacks made upon the Japanese forces by the Chinese at Peiping and at Shanghai. The Japanese tried to bolster up their case by claiming that their present military adventures did not constitute aggression as covered in the Nine-Power Treaty (also Kellogg Anti-War Pact) but constituted justifiable measures of "self-defense." In other quarters there were the usual Japanese declarations that they would not permit third parties to interfere in their activities on the continent. But it was easy to discern that the Japanese were apprehensive at mounting world hostility occasioned by their military adventures in China.

It is too early to consider possibly developments likely to result from the Anglo-American-French attempts to invoke the Nine-Power Treaty. As these lines were written reports were

in circulation that Japan may officially repudiate the treaty—which she has flagrantly violated since her original adventure into Manchuria in the fall of 1931. Also there were more sinister reports that Mussolini had decided to join Japan in a "holy war against communism." Whether there was any foundation for these reports could not be determined (Sunday) but the growing seriousness of Anglo-Italian relations in the Mediterranean made the Tokyo report of Japanese-Italian cooperations in the Far East appear as a sinister possibility. The presence of a regiment of Italian troops (brought here from Abyssinia) in the front lines defending the Settlement, added point to the foregoing reports.

But to get back to the fundamental issue of Roosevelt's declaration and the "next step," it appears that one of the President's chief object, aside from influencing League action, was to initiate a vitally needed change in U. S. foreign policy which, since the coming into power of the Democrats, has been signalized by isolationist tendencies even to the extent of enactment of a Neutrality Law which if invoked would practically put the United States into alliance with the Japanese aggressors.

Warning that isolation did not constitute protection against involvement in world war, the President declared that the United States was in danger of attack "if developing international anarchy thrives unchecked." He made no mention of Japan or Italy but declared that innocent nations were being sacrificed to the greed for power and supremacy of other nations, devoid of justice—"The reign of terror and lawlessness began a few years ago (1931?)—There must be positive endeavers to preserve peace—nations offending against world peace and justice should be 'quarantined' because the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading." In short the President recommended "concerted action by peace-loving peoples to maintain justice throughout the world, explaining that if the deluge come "there would be no escape for the United States."

⁂

THE NEXT STEP—WILL AMERICA TAKE THE LEAD?

IT is an interesting coincidence that copies have just been received in Shanghai of a new book by a well-known writer that deals pertinently with the question of America's possible assumption of a position of leadership which many believe is necessary if the world is to escape another cataclysm similar to that of 1914.

"Dusk of Empire"* is the title of the new book and the author is Wythe Williams, native of Meadville, Pennsylvania who became well known in the world war as correspondent in London, Paris and other capitals for such outstanding American Journals as the *New York World, New York Times, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Saturday Evening Post* and later Lord Northcliffe's *London Times* and *Daily Mail.* Mr. Williams spent altogether twenty-five years covering the politics of Europe. His book deals with the decline of Europe and the rise to world power of the United States. The first chapter covers prewar Europe, pointing out that while nine reigning kings rode behind the body of King Edward VII of England in the year 1910, only five kings walked behind the gun-carriage bearing the body of George V to its last resting place in the year 1936. The last chapter in Williams' book "Dawn of the Gods—or Dusk" speculates upon whether Roosevelt will accept the position of world leadership which seems so necessary if America is to take the helm in preventing another world holocaust.

Of direct interest in connection with the present crisis in the Far East is a chapter dealing with naval armament wherein the author points out that—

> "Now that British supremacy in the Mediterranean has been directly challenged, that sea has assumed greater importance in British eyes than ever before. It is the principal trade route to all of England's dominions except Canada. The fate of the Empire depends upon its remaining under British control. To this end almost her entire navy, the great home fleet, the Mediterranean fleet, the larger units of her Asiatic squadrons must of necessity remain in the neighborhood of the Mediterranean gate-ways, perhaps for years. Therefore, in case of more trouble rising in the Orient than already exists, and despite her vast commercial interests in that part of the globe, Great Britain now dare not move a sizeable battle fleet east of Suez. This, so far as the White race is concerned leaves the problems of the Pacific entirely up to the United States.—British leaders insisted that as they are holding the bag in the Mediterranean, the United States must perform the same act on the other side of the world."

That paragraph explains the real link-up between the crises in the Mediterranean and the Far East and emphasizes, in the words of an expert observer of world politics, the fundamental problem of Anglo-American cooperation.

Whereas Great Britain previously had opposed any move on the part of the United States to build a fleet superior to that of England, the British now say: Build ships according to your own conception of your necessities without any objection from us—on the other hand Great Britain expects the United States to protect British Oriental interests as well as America's own even to the extent of bearing the physical brunt of a possible war. According to Williams the British regard the crisis so seriously that they have even hinted that in the event the United States was drawn into a naval war with Japan, British naval

**Dusk of Empire—Decline of Europe and the Rise of the United States, by Wythe Williams—22 Chapters, 319 pages—Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, London—1937.*

units still in the Far East as well as the Singaport Base (and Hongkong) might be placed at the disposal of the United States in case of dire need. Always the United States would have the moral and economic support of Great Britain.

Space is not available for an extended review of Williams' timely book which merits careful perusal on the part of all who are concerned directly or indirectly with the Far East. One reference to the peace societies, regarded as partially responsible for present muddled U. S. diplomacy in the Far East, will arouse interest in Shanghai. According to the author the peace societies "flourish upon ideas and plans that the sponsors verily believe are their own, but are in reality part of a great program to drug the United States into political slumber. The ultimite aim (of the peace societies) is simply that Uncle Sam shall be unprepared to take the world leadership within his grasp because the fingers and muscles of the hand are inert."

There also was an interesting reference to the great service performed by the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick at the beginning of the World War in 1914. Williams, then correspondent for the *New York Times* related that Paris was in confusion in expectation of German occupation. Williams went to see Ambassador Herrick and found that diplomat, not preparing to evacuate along with the panicky population, but in the act of drafting a strongly-worded poster to be displayed on American doorways warning the Germans against taking poperty which was neutral and therefore inviolate. As Williams was talking to Herrick a German plane dropped a bomb near the American Embassy. Herrick looked up and remarked, "a dead Ambassador may be better than a live one." It was Herrick's courageous action in remaining in Paris which did much to reassure the frightened French Government. Herrick thereby not not only won himself a place in world history but so endeared himself to the French people that his name and an account of his heroism appears in all of the French school books. Williams said, "In taking care of his Americans during those troublous days, Herrick was both big and capable—He was an intelligent and thoroughly patriotic American but I doubt if he fully understood the fine manner in which his own actions were then portraying his own country to the world.—Herrick unconsciously perhaps and through force of circumstance, gave strong proof that America existed, and was a political as well as economic potentiality in world affairs."

The Chinese also would derive inspiration from Williams' descriptions of the Army of Verdun which said "They shall not pass," and said it until hundreds of thousands of dead Germans on the slopes of Douaumont attested its truth.

Williams does not regard the present outlook as encouraging, in fact he regards the world's political horizon as darker than in many years. He declared, "at this writing the European segment, instead of clearing, deepens to the hue of midnight—This does not mean that a great European war more grim and terrible than the World war, may not begin at any moment—before the United States is prepared to prevent it—and that the United States may find no escape from the toils. The zero hour draws nearer and nearer."

The underlying cause of the present crisis, according to the author "is that pacific sentiment in recent years has spread over both the United States and Great Britain until those governments with war aims—Japan, Italy, and Germany—became convinced that the authorities of Washington and London were supine, that they did not dare send armies and navies to fight outside their own private domains... The Japanese got the idea first, that in any drama staged by themselves in the Far East, the Americans and British would remain passive spectators—This was proved by Japan's audacious occupation of Manchuria in 1931 . . .

But, as stated in the foregoing, "Dusk of Empire" should be read in full—we strongly recommend its purusal for those who desire background understanding for what may happen next in the Europe-Far East Crises.

STANLEY K. HORNBECK'S NEW POST IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

THE magazine *News-Week*, (New York, August 28), contained an item referring to Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, recently promoted from Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State to a newly created post of Adviser on Political Relations in the same department. The brief report in *News-Week* stated that President Roosevelt prior to his recent trip to the West and Middle-west had called in Dr. Hornbeck for a conference, presumably on developments in the Far East.

The suggestion therefore prevails that Dr. Hornbeck may have been responsible for the President's momentous address in Chicago which portended an important change in American Foreign Policy. Dr. Hornbeck's promotion to the new post of Adviser on Political Relations constituted recognition on the part of the Government of Hornbeck's good service in the Far Eastern Bureau extending over a period of more than a dozen years. The change will enable Dr. Hornbeck to concentrate his time on the preparation of statements and briefs dealing with governmental policy. It is also understood that his field of activities will be considerably broadened as the new work will cover other parts of the world as well as the Far East.

Dr. Hornbeck's friends in the Far East, embracing other nationalities as well as Americans will be glad to hear of his promotion, but particularly glad to know that he continues as an important personage in the State Department concerned with the determination of policies to be pursued, particularly with reference to the Far East.

Although no announcement has been made it is understood that Maxwell Hamilton, who has been appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau in place of Dr. Hornbeck, will assume responsibility for the routine work of the bureau which previously occupied such a large portion of Dr. Hornbeck's time. Mr. Hamilton had extensive consular experience at Shanghai and elsewhere

in the Far East prior to returning to the Department at Washington.

Dr. Hornbeck, a native of Franklin, Mass. and graduate of the Universities of Colorado and Denver with graduate degrees from the University of Wisconsin and Oxford, joined the State Department as a technical expert in 1918. He served in the U. S. Army in the World War as a Captain on the staff of Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord following which he travelled in the Far East, lectured at Harvard on Far Eastern History, served on the U. S. delegation at the Washington Arms Conference, returning to the State Department as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in 1928, a position he held continuously up to the time of his recent promotion.

British Embassy Motorcar Machine-Gunned by Japanese Planes

Foreign passengers proceeding from Nanking to Shanghai in a British Embassy motor car convoy, were subjected to machine-gun fire afternoon of Oct. 12 from one of what were believed to be six Japanese airplanes, two miles from Minghong. No member of the party, which included four Britons, was injured, but one of the motor cars was hit by bullets and its windscreen shattered.

Among the passengers in the convoy, which was composed of two motor cars and a luggage van, was Flight-Lieutenant S. S. Murray, Assistant British Air Attache, and a well-known aviator at home and abroad.

Other passengers in the convoy included:—

M. Brayham, of London, and formerly in the Chinese Railway Administration; Captain W. L. Shinn, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson; Lt. Francesco Ribezzi, Italian Navy; Mr. Sittinghoff, Manager in Nanking for Messrs. Bills Motors; and Stacey Way, Chinese.

Another passenger in one of the cars was L. Shahov, secretary to Gen. E. Lepin, Soviet Military Attache at Nanking. Mr. Shahoff, accompanied by a lady, had started for Nanking but his car broke down after he had crossed the Whangpoo at Minghong. He returned to Minghong and ordered another car from Shanghai but it also was machine-gunned by Japanese aviators, so he was offered a ride back to Shanghai in one of the British cars.

It is stated that both of the motor cars had Union Jacks painted on the roofs, and that notification had been made to the Japanese authorities that the trip would be made. The convoy was about 2 miles from Minghong along the Shanghai-Hangchow Highway when six planes, bearing the Japanese insignia, were observed following the cars. The convoy stopped and Flight-Lieutenant Murray alighted in order to show that the occupants of the motor cars were foreigners, other passengers following his lead.

No sooner had they alighted than one of the six planes power-dived and opened fire with a machine-gun, the assembled group on the road immediately scattering into the countryside and taking cover in ditches.

After circling overhead for a while, the six planes then made off and the party returned to the cars, finding the one in which Flight-Lieutenant Murray had been travelling hit in several places, and with its windscreen shattered.

Failure of two cars, carrying British subjects, to display prominently the Union Jack while proceeding from Nanking to Shanghai, was blamed later by Japanese naval aviators for their attack on the two autos.

British officials, *Domei* was told, informed the Japanese authorities that a convoy of three cars containing among others, British aviation officials, was intending to proceed from Nanking to Shanghai. All three cars, the notification was understood to have stated, would carry the British flag clearly displayed on their respective roofs.

Minghong, Japanese authorities mentioned, is an important Chinese military communications center on the main road from Hangchow to Shanghai. Chinese reinforcements for Pootung are also understood by the Japanese authorities to be routed by way of Minghong.

Chinese Anthem in Trafalgar Square

The Chinese National Anthem was sung at Trafalgar Square, London, Oct. 10, by Chinese attending a demonstration sponsored by the China Relief Committee. Showers of money were flung on the platform for medical supplies by many hundreds of sympathizers.

AS JAPAN CONSIDERS INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS

MUSSOLINI DEFIED GREAT BRITAIN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN — AND NOTHING HAPPENED
HITLER JUNKED VERSAILLES TREATY PROVISIONS AND GOT AWAY WITH IT.
SPAIN HAS FLAUNTED INTERNATIONAL LAW BY ATTACKING NEUTRAL SHIPPING — AND NOTHING HAS HAPPENED
JAP AIR FORCE
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REQUESTS:
1. A FORMAL APOLOGY FROM JAPAN
2. PUNISHMENT FOR THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTACK ON BRITISH AMBASSADOR
3. ASSURANCE BY JAPAN THAT MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF SUCH ATTACKS
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—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

China's Maritime Trade Mostly Carried in Foreign Bottoms

Chinese shipping, which is threatened by the recently imposed Japanese blockade, accounts for a relatively small percentage of China's maritime trade, according to statistical material compiled by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Within the last five years, the Chinese share has slightly increased, the exact figures being 25.03% in 1932; 27.12% in 1933; 29.29% in 1934; 29.14% in 1935; and 30.46% in 1936. These figures express the Chinese stake in both foreign and coastwise trade.

Demilitarized Zones, Neutral Zones, and Free Cities—A Review

OBSERVERS of the Shanghai incident of 1937 have been quick to point out that it has very little in common with the incident of 1932, but there is one respect in which 1937 is likely to be a repetition of 1932. When the Japanese again used the northern area of the International Settlement as a base of operations against China with results disasterous to the Settlement certain foreign elements again sought means to prevent such a recurrence, and have revived the idea of a neutral zone for the Shanghai region.

The idea was closely connected with the plan for a demilitarized zone, since it inevitably included the stipulation that Chinese troops should not be stationed within a certain distance of Shanghai. Consequently, we must list among the chief proponents of the neutral zone or demilitarized zone idea the Japanese. In 1932 they succeeded in creating a demilitarized zone, not by direct negotiation, for the Chinese would and did not agree to a plan whereby of all the foreign powers in the Shanghai area the nation which claims sovereignty over the region would be the only one not to be allowed to station troops here.

As a matter of fact, the Shanghai truce of 1932 provides for a demilitarized zone only indirectly. Article II of the agreement provides:

> "The Chinese troops will remain in their present positions pending later arrangements upon the re-establishment of normal conditions in the areas dealt with by this agreement."

At the time of the discussion of Article 2 (see *China Weekly Review*, May 14, 1932, page 349) the Chinese side made the following declaration at the meeting: "It is understood that nothing in this agreement implies any permanent restriction on the movements of Chinese troops in Chinese territory." It was agreed that this declaration had been accepted by the meeting.

However, on May 5 of that year the National Government voluntarily proposed the creation of a special constabulary to maintain peace and order in the evacuated regions, which then became known as the Peace Preservation Corps. In the meantime the Japanese forces were withdrawing to four areas specified in the Shanghai Truce, and eventually Japan built a barracks near Hongkew Park, without authorization from anybody, and thus transformed Shanghai into what might be called a "garrison town," for with the stationing of troops from Japan on Chinese soil other countries were forced to bring troops here to protect their nationals. If anything it seems as though Japan violated the "demilitarized zone" before the ink was dry on the Truce.

In the above mentioned plans we have all that was ever agreed upon concerning a demilitarized zone in the Shanghai area (barring of course the possibility of secret agreements). As a final point, J. Shinobu, legal adviser to the Imperial Japanese Third Fleet both in 1932 and in 1937, wrote a book published in 1933 on *International Law in the Shanghai Conflict* in which he implies that no such thing as a demilitarized zone had been created in Shanghai. In fact, his final chapter is devoted to the future status of Shanghai and it is in that chapter that he declares, "China may raise an objection to such a plan of demilitarizing Shanghai as anachronistic....."

Edward Bing-Shuey Lee, in his "One Year of the Japan-China Undeclared War," published in 1933 (Page 274) implied that a demilitarized zone had been created. Mayor O. K. Yui, when interviewed on this point, declared that Article II restricted the movements of the Chinese troops "pending later arrangements." The later arrangements never having been made, it had been assumed that the restrictions still applied. But in that case the restrictions placed upon the Japanese troops by Article III should also be applicable.

Be that as it may, the demilitarized zone seems to have been foisted upon China by weight of interpretation of the Shanghai truce by the foreign powers at some time after the agreement had been concluded.

Closely associated with the demilitarized zone idea are the proposals for a neutral zone or for a free city-state. Although these last two are not so openly sponsored by Japan, there can be no doubt that either plan would be acceptable, in fact desirable, to the Land of the Rising Sun. The most important provisions in the city-state plan are as follows:

> 1. The Chinese Government shall surrender for an indefinite period all control and jurisdiction over an extensive zone at the mouth of the Yangtse River.
>
> 3. The independence of the city-state shall be guaranteed by a charter providing for the indefinite existence of the state which shall be granted by the Chinese Government. The charter cannot be terminated under any conditions until it has been in existence for 35 years and then only providing five years notice is given.

WILL HONORABLE CHINA KINDLY CO-OPERATE?

Washington Post, U.S.A.

> 5. The Chinese Government shall not be permitted to maintain any official organs within the city-state except such as the authorities of the state may agree too.....

The plan is really quite extensive, running to fourteen paragraphs and outlining the government of the new city-state which was to be entirely independent of any other government, except that for protection the authorities could ask foreign powers to send sufficient troops to the city-state to protect it.

The plan for a neutral zone runs under another name, but its effects would be similar, with the exception that the Chinese Government would not be called upon to surrender its theoretical control over Shanghai. However, in actual fact, that territory controlled by the Settlement would be extended with a view to gaining jurisdiction over a larger area and thus preventing the very wicked Chinese from making faces at the foreigners who are living peacefully in the Paradise of the Whangpoo.

The only trouble with all these plans is that they smell strongly of Japanese aggression and intervention. Japan would like to have the movements of Chinese in this area restricted as much as possible, while at the same time recognizing no restrictions on those angels going under the name of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party. As for big business, the real estate interests have always been willing to sponsor any plan that would extend the limits of the Settlement, a move which increased the price of land and consequently the profits of the real estate interests. Other business interests fall in with the plans because they are sick and tired of the constant warfare in this region which has recently blasted profits regularly at five-year intervals. Many years ago when China was disorganized, their arguments were stronger; but today, when the danger arises from the activities of the Japanese troops in this area (reverberations from North China aggression) their arguments are as feeble as the proposal to whip little Johnny because he wouldn't give his lollypop to Jimmy until Jimmy hit him.

The whole trouble with these various plans, which are cropping up again in Letters to the Editor columns, is that they are assuming that China is still the Sleeping and innocuous Dragon. The handwriting is on the wall—the International Settlement, a survival of the days when the powers took what they wanted from China, is definitely nearing the end of its existence.

The reasons for this statement are all too obvious except to those who still dream of the good old days. China is becoming stronger and stronger. If she emerges intact from her present conflict (as she most certainly will, for haven't the Japanese asserted that they have no territorial ambitions whatever?), she will not much longer permit her administrative integrity to be compromised by powers who have forced China to hand over these privileges and now are signatories of treaties guaranteeing this same integrity. The powers may as well recognize this nationalistic movement graciously. Let them not put themselves in such a position that they can be accused of being willing to apply force only to weak countries. Judge Feetham said, "The Chinese are not yet ready to assume jurisdiction over the International Settlement," but there can be no doubt that he recognized that the days of the International Settlement were numbered.

Should China not emerge intact from this struggle, the result can not be predicted, but there can be little doubt that the western nations will have little to say with regard to the dispositions unless they are willing to stand up and talk straight from the shoulder, which they have not so far shown any inclination to do.

Supposing that the *status quo ante* should be restored, the International Settlement and French Concession will still be facing financial problems that already make the brink of bankruptcy alarmingly close, and who can say that a change of status possibly including amalgamation, may not be desirable? As a matter of fact, Shanghai 1932 and Shanghai 1937 are entirely different, and it seems strange to find that instead of recognizing the vast changes that have occurred in the Far East during the last few years, certain foreign residents in Shanghai are again popping up with the same old ideas and formulas.

F.G.

Korea to Run Through Trains to North China

Inauguration of through railway traffic between Korea and North China by way of Manchuria was predicted in Seoul Oct. 9 by a high official of the Railway Bureau of the Korean Government-General. The service, which, he said, will be made possible by the "inevitable establishment of economic co-operation between China and Japan," will be inaugurated with the beginning of next year.

Ambassador Foreshadows More German Co-operation in Railway Building

More extensive Sino-German co-operation in developing China's national railways was foreshadowed in a recent article written by Dr. Oskar P. Trautmann, German Ambassador.

The German envoy's article appears in the July issue of the *Quarterly Review* of the *Chinese Railways*, published under the auspices of the Ministry of Railways. The publication, containing a wealth of background information on Chinese railway economics, includes in its 169 pages an article by Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways who comments on the suggestions for improvements in the Chinese national railways made in the course of an investigation by Brig-Gen. F. D. Hammond, British railway expert.

A "Common Front" Against Japan

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭泳

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's speech on October 6 in Chicago and the State Department's "statement" which exppressly condemned Japan as *an aggressor nation*, a step which the League of Nations failed to do at the present Committee's session together with the timely address of the Assistant Secretary of State (Mr. Sayres) should sound like thunder to the Japanese militarists, officials, diplomats and professional propagandists!

It is an open secret that ever since the embarcation of the aggressive policy in China by the Japanese militarists on September 18, 1931 or more particularly after the first Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" in Shanghai the Japanese have been most active in the United States to influence the formulation of the American Far Eastern policy from the "non-recognition doctrine" and the "Anglo-American co-operation", as so ardently advocated by Col. Stimson, to a policy of "isolation" and "neutrality" in the Sino-Japanese crisis. The Japanese have been quite successful. While the "hands-off declaration of 1934" is the first crystallization of their efforts, the adoption, and the subsequent enforcement of the "Neutrality Act" by the Congress is another fruit of Japanese influence and labor.

"The End of Isolation"

But this will not last long when the Americans—officials and people—come to realize that the Japanese aggression in China is not only a Chinese problem but really a world problem, and that the Japanese military activities in China have come to such a stage that not only the Chinese administrative and territorial integrity are being violated, and Far Eastern peace is being endangered, but also the peace of the world is simultaneously being threatened. The many "atrocities" which the Japanese militarists have committed in China have not only aroused the Chinese nation-wide resentment against Japan, but they have also shocked and horrified the conscience of every human being in the world. So almost overnight, the United States changed her policy. While The Chief Executive openly denounced the aggression, the diplomat told plainly to the nation that "isolation is not possible", and that "efforts to promote international co-operation" are wanted!

Since the announcement of the "Non-Recognition Doctrine" of 1932, the Chinese have not heard a word from the United States during our trial and tribulations. But amidst our disappointment and despair comes a ray of light when the United States-a country which is really holding the key to the whole situation, but has hitherto remained neutral at last ends its "isolation" and takes up a policy of "international co-operation". This is the most significant turning point as well as the most hopeful outlook in the whole Far East situation!

The United States played before an important role in world politics and leading part in bringing to an end the so-called Japanese "Siberian adventure" and the Japanese aggression in China and in stabilizing the Far Eastern situation by holding the Washington Conference in 1922—and signing of the Nine-Power Treaty. The Chinese believe that the same "mission" has now fallen on the shoulders of President Roosevelt. The Chinese believe that the President realizes it well, and he actually acts on it now!

World-Wide Boycott vs. Japan

Indeed, there are more signs to show that world has realized the seriousness of the Far Eastern situation, and that the world public opinion has now been mobilized to oppose the aggressor. The demand for "boycott" and "sanctions" against Japan is almost universal. The Archbishop of Canterbury in demanding "sanctions" against Japan told plainly that "the traditional friendship" should not be permitted to silence the voice of conscience." It is most significant to note that the nations which have more trade relations with Japan are the most ardent advocates of the economic boycott against Japan.

It is equally significant to note that at a time when the Japanese troops are marching on the Asiatic Mainland, the "Red Army" in the Far East is holding its "autumn maneuver". At the same time, the recent "Mediterranean concord" among the principal naval powers will give some powers a chance to pay more attention to the Far Eastern situation.

In other words, "a common front" of all peace-loving countries in the world is now formed to oppose the aggressor in the Far East, and the United States is probably taking the lead! We want to preserve world peace; we want to save the world from aggression; we want to condemn the aggressor; and we want to uphold the sanctity of international treaties and agreements. During these two months, China has been fighting with the aggressor *exactly with these aims in view!* Let all peace-loving people as well as all those who have world welfare at heart join with us to bring Japanese aggression to an end at the earliest possible date and once for all.

Nanking, Oct. 12, 1937.

China Opens the Door

BY FRANK RAWLINSON

This article is reprinted from the "Christian Century" (Chicago) of August 25. It was written by Dr. Frank J. Rawlinson, editor of the "Chinese Recorder," who was instantly killed by a fragment of a bomb which fell near the Great World Theatre in Shanghai Aug. 14. In an editorial note the "Christian Century" paid a high tribute to the late Dr. Rawlinson, who was described as a scholar in no respect inferior to Robert Morrison and Timothy Richards.

FOR a long time Christianity struggled for a mere foothold in China. Then in 1858 it gained by treaty a begrudged toleration. This feature of the "unequal treaties" was not accepted with equanimity by all the Chinese people. In 1927 an uprush of Chinese nationalism forced a transfer of institutional leadership into Chinese Christian hands. Since then Christianity in China has become somewhat more China-centric and the atmosphere more favorable. New China is opening doors that once Christians had to force. Christianity is on the threshold of an era new for both itself and China. Into this they are, to some extent, stepping together. This is at one and the same time a cause of encouragement and a challenge to the rethinking of the Christian program in China.

Christianity is now rooted in China. But it is also being grafted onto certain movements in China which should increase and enrich its fruitage. It has passed from the stage of being tolerated to that of being recognized, by some of those guiding the nation's destiny, as a force to be utilized for China's good. Its "foreignizing" features are being pruned off. The indigenization of the Chinese church is gaining in momentum. The future of Christianity in China now depends more upon its strength as manifested in Chinese life than upon the Western impulse that initiated it—a statement which is not intended to minimize the indispensability of Christianity's inherent spiritual dynamic.

Christianity Becomes a Cooperator

This change does not presage an ending. Quite the contrary. But more and more the course of Christianity will be determined by Chinese needs and movements. This means a new beginning for Christian service in China. In many instances the Chinese movements now appealing for Christian aid are enlargements of models made by Christians. Thus Christian agencies are being asked to extend what they have advocated. Nevertheless, the day of the primacy of Christian models is setting. Reproductions of such models in education, medicine and reconstruction tend to outclass the models. Furthermore, China is asking that the model Christian activities be linked with national movements of the same type. The day of Christian cooperation in nation-wide services in China has dawned. Christianity is no longer a tolerated intruder in China but a welcomed cooperator. Whether China's skies again become cloudy and stormy for Christianity would seem to depend in large measure upon how this opportunity for cooperation with national movements is utilized.

Towards religion the government of China maintains an impartial attitude. With Christianity, particularly with Protestantism, it is establishing a cooperative relationship not offered to any other religion. China's attitude toward Christianity is one of friendly expectation. Prominent Christian officials declare their faith with an openness that does not mark to so great degree official adherents of either Buddhism or Confucianism. This is not a matter of the espousal of any particular creed or loyalty to any denominational unit. This friendly expectation focuses on the Christian spirit and genius in service. As such it is a movement affecting Christianity that falls much more readily into the "Movement for World Christianity" than it does within the aims and programs of all too many of the mission boards.

Education First Welcomed

Christian education first felt this move on the part of China to link up Christian institutions in national cooperation. True, educational cooperation had a somewhat forced beginning in the laws bearing on education. We have not as yet a full-fledged totalitarian state in China but with regard to education China does have a totalitarian psychology. Through registration, adjustment of religious curricula and activities and, on the part of universities, acceptance of state subsidies, Christian education is cooperating with China's educational program, though that is still far from ideal. It is fair to speak of China's motive in this connection as cooperative rather than coercive. This will appear more evident when this cooperation in education is considerad in connection with the similar cooperation aimed at in Christian medical work and the church.

China's desire for the assistance of Christian medical workers bears no sign of even state psychological pressure. It is an appeal for voluntary cooperation. China's national bureau of health has invited the cooperation of Christian hospitals in its nation-wide health program. This collaboration involves no interference with religious activities in the hospitals, though some mission doctors have qualms as to whether or not it will involve participation in the memorial services to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. To facilitate this cooperation the national bureau of health has a missionary doctor as adviser—Dr. E. H. Hume. Interest in this appeal for their cooperation is growing on the part of Christian medical workers who already work with modern-trained Chinese doctors in the Chinese Medical Association. Present signs are that it will go forward. The erstwhile model Christian hospital is joining a national movement striving to set up a model bigger and more adequate to China's needs than its predecessor.

New Life Movement

Finally, the cooperation of the church is being sought also by those who desire to reconstruct Chinese life, socially, economically and morally. This move heads up in the New Life Movement. When started three years ago it laid emphasis on the change needed in manners, morals and spirit on the basis of ancient Chinese virtues. Now it is incorporating the Christian social conception and urging the injection into the movement of the spiritual dynamic of Christianity. Inasmuch as the founder and president, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Madame Chiang, co-leader with him, are earnest Christians, that change was to have been expected. That the movement takes seriously this appeal to the church is seen in the presence of a missionary adviser, Rev. George W. Shepherd, an American Board missionary, on its headquarters' staff in Nanking. The headquarters is also planning a department to handle matters connected with this cooperation with the church. To the last meeting of the National Christian Council of China (May 5-10, 1937) Madame Chiang sent a "Message" specifically giving voice to this appeal for cooperation. The council promptly responded by recommending that individual Christians and churches enter into such cooperation and instructed its executive committee to take steps to consult with the headquarters of the movement if and when that becomes necessary. Though this movement takes no position as to the nature of the social or economic order it is making economic as well as social reconstruction, with special emphasis on rural needs, its major objective. Madame Chiang reported that one criticism of the New Life Movement came in these words: "'The real question of the masses is one of their livelihood and the New Life Movement has done nothing about it.' I want to pass that challenge on to you (National Christian Council) that together we might share its responsibility."

In so far as Christian agencies are engaged in reconstructive work they are already cooperating with the New Life Movement. But most of the churches have not yet lined up. This is a movement only, so that the churches do not have to join anything. This appeal from a national Chinese movement for church cooperation is not born of competition or opposition. It does aim, however, to absorb Christian energies in nation-wide activities. As in the case of Christian education and of medical work the Chinese people are urging the Christian forces to join with them in promoting the common good in China. This is a new call from an old people to what is, for them, a new religious movement. Or to be accurate, China is calling to those elements in Christianity who believe that their faith should be a dynamic factor in building up life as a whole. It is the response of China's modern leaders to the stimulating social ideal of the Christian faith. Through it China calls on Christians to do their full duty. If rightly capitalized this opportunity may create for Christianity in China a liberty denied in states moved by the totalitarian will as well as by totalitarian psychology.

Distinctive Christian Services Passing

Some time ago a board administrator now in China came into my office and, among other things, drew my attention to the fact that specific pieces of reconstructive work carried on by Christians in China were presented at the home base in a way to lead people to assume that they embody characteristics different from those of similar pieces of work carried on by such nonchurch agencies as the National Economic Council of China. He declared, however, that after investigating such supposedly contrasting pieces of work he noted no differences between them. Madame Chiang answers that point in a telling way. "How could there be any differences," she asks, "when they all embody the same Christian ideals of service and have the same leadership? . . . Neither in Lichwan, nor in the ten other welfare centers, have we attempted to reconstruct rural life in a way that is peculiar to Christians. Rather have we attempted to discover methods that may be readily used by anyone interested in the welfare of the people." In short, such nonchurch enterprises are either the fruit of Christian influence or the work of Christian leaders.

Thus, when it comes to socially reconstructive activities, those carried on by Christians are losing their erstwhile distinctiveness.

(*Continued on page 145*)

Terrific Rain of Shells and Bombs on North Station Area Fails to Dislodge Chinese Troops

DESPITE terrific air bombardments and shelling from heavy guns, the Chinese contingent at the North station and vicinity continues to hold on. The intensity of Japanese falling metal reached its zenith Oct. 12, and foreign military observers where heard to say that an early withdrawal of the Chinese from the Chapei area would be inevitable. Such, however, had not proved to be the case up to the morning of Oct. 14.

Visitors to that section state that the Chinese have dug huge subterranean caverns in which they take refuge, and as a result the casualties resulting from the Japanese firing have been inconsequential. The Chinese only occasionally reply with machine guns or the few anti-aircraft guns they have at their disposal. The defense put up by the Chinese at the North station and vicinity is the best proof of the axiom that the greatest defensive weapon that military genius has conceived is the machine gun. With this weapon the Chinese are plentifully supplied and any attempt on the part of the Japanese to take the station by a frontal attack would be suicidal.

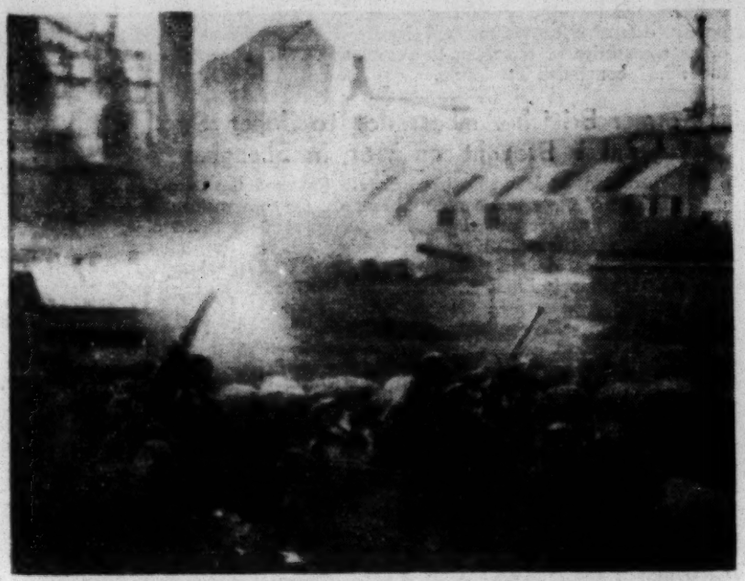
In the meantime the Japanese have literally rained metal into the sector between the North Station and Lotien, with the result that in due course thrifty Chinese coolies will be able to earn quite tidy sums by picking up the scrap and selling it to Chinese iron foundries.

The Japanese were successful end of last week in crossing the Wentsaopeng (creek) area. Giving details of the fighting in said area, which resulted in a 3-kilomter Japanese southward advance being nullified by a furious Chinese counter-attack, the *Central News* correspondent at the front reported at midnight on Oct. 12 that fully one Japanese division of troops had participated in the unsuccessful attack.

It was pointed out that after three days' persistent resistance put up by the Chinese defenders following the crossing of the Creek to the southern bank by Japanese troops on Oct. 6, the Chinese had succeeded in reducing the number of the Japanese on the southern bank to no more than 2,000 men. But since Oct. 10, taking advantage of the lull consequent upon heavy rains, the Japanese had succeeded in bringing across large reinforcements to the points where the previously-crossed Japanese troops had made a stand, until the previous night, when it was estimated that one full division was on the southern bank in the vicinity of Heitahuangche, Yangche up to Paoshih-chiao, about 1 kilometer to the south.

Japanese Navy "Explains" Why Rubicon Village Was Bombed

The reason for the bombing of Rubicon Village given by the Japanese naval spokesman Oct. 8 was that the Chinese forces, contrary to reports in the Chinese press, had erected defences and had mounted guns at Peishingching, which is situated on the south side of Soochow Creek. These military establishments were considered by the Japanese as legitimate targets for their bombers. Unless the Chinese erected defences, continued the spokesman, near Hungjao Road, this area (where there are so many foreign residences) would not be bombed by Japanese planes, who at all times tried to protect the property of third-party nationals.



Hottest spot on the Chapei front near the North Station—Picture taken while position under fire.

Japanese Use Heavy Howitzers in Offensive in Chapei

Bringing into action for the first time heavy howitzers emplaced in Hongkew and Kiangwan, Japanese Naval Landing Party units in the night of Oct. 11 resumed their offensive on Chapei. Chinese light field guns and trench mortars replied to the Japanese barrage, while the machine-gun defence around North Station kept up a continuous stream of fire.

Japanese Threaten to Land in Pootung

The possibility of a Japanese landing in Pootung was envisioned at the Japanese Press conference Oct. 8 when the Japanese Army spokesman declared that if Chinese batteries in Pootung persisted in opening fire on Hongkew, the Japanese Army would be compelled to revise its attitude. What had stayed the Japanese Army from an advance on Pootung was consideration for the safety of foreign property on that side of the river, the spokesman said.

Two Huge Bombs Dropped on North Station Fail to Explode

One of the features of the intense bombing of the Shanghai North Station on October 11 was the fact that two bombs of a particularly large size dropped by the Japanese failed to explode. It is a daily habit of the Shanghai public, both foreign and Chinese, to stand on the roofs of tall buildings (despite warnings from the authorities) to watch the bombing operations of the Japanese. Owing to the fact that the terrain around Shanghai is absolutely flat the view from any of the high buildings includes a huge area. This particular incident was witnessed with breathless interest by the thousands of spectators, who steeled themselves for the expected explosion following the dropping of these two huge bombs. The thrill did not eventuate; the bombs proved to be "duds."

Shanghai Expeditionary Force Aim: "Scourge the Chinese Government"

The following proclamation was issued Oct. 9 by General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai:

"Charged by His Majesty the Emperor with the task of heading the Shanghai expeditionary forces, I have landed on Chinese soil south of the Yangtsze. The Japanese army is now prepared to use every means within its power to subdue its opponents.

"The objectives of the Japanese expeditionary forces are, as clearly set forth in statements issued by the Japanese Government, not only to protect the vested interests of Japan and the lives and property of the Japanese residents in the affected area, but also to scourge the Chinese Government and army who have been pursuing anti-foreign and anti-Japanese policies in collaboration with Communist influences. In short, the mission of the Japanese army is to establish the foundations for a firm and lasting peace in East Asia.

"We cannor but feel sorry for the many innocent persons who are unfortunately living in ehe area of hostilities, and it goes without saying that the Japanese army has no enmity toward the Chinese people in general. However, against those who bear arms against Japan, the Japanese army will show no mercy.

Toward the officials and nationals of foreign Powers who have suffered from the hostilites or who have deen threatened with injuries to their persons or property, we express our deepest sympathies.

"The Japanese Army will leave nothing undone to respect and protect the lives and property of nationals of third Powers.

"With the close co-operation of the naval forces, the Japanese expeditionary force is determined to clear the skies of ominous clouds and I am confident that the day is not so far off when the light of peece will shine again."

(*Continued on page 132*)

London "Times" Says Japan's "Defensive Campaign" Is "Too Thin"

It is a little bewildering that the Nanking Government, who have waged an unremitting, and finally successful, war with the Communists for a decade, should be described as having yielded to Communist intrigue, the London *Times* stated in an editorial Oct. 11 on Japan's reply to the condemnation of her action in China by the League of Nations and the American Government. The attacks on Japanese troops in North China, the newspaper continued, were unquestionably provoked by the policy of undermining the sovereignty and authority of the Nanking Government in the Northern Provinces. Even assuming that the Chinese, by using their rights under the Agreement of 1932 to move troops into the demilitarized zone in Shanghai, did give the Japanese a pretext, or reason, for military operations, which have been more expensive than successful, the broad claim that China is responsible for the present hostilities and Japan, consequently, is not guilty of treaty breaking, but is fighting a purely defensive campaign, will hardly convince most of the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty. "It is just a little too thin," concluded *The Times*.

Former British Ambassador to Japan Says Chinese Brought on War in Shanghai

"There can be few who have closely followed the events in the Far East who are not convinced that the Chinese manoeuvred the Japanese into the campaign round Shanghai, with the double and perfectly legitimate object of creating a diversion from the struggle in the North and embroiling Japan with the Powers," declared Sir Francis Lindley, former Ambassador to Japan, in a letter to the *London Times* Oct. 11.

"The Chinese," the letter stated, " have succeeded in their first object beyond expectations, and, if we listen to the advice of those who have never yet been right on any subject connected with foreign affairs, they will succeed also in the second."

Sir Francis said that he has not yet met any man with commonsense who believes that any ultimate good can come to the Empire, or to European civilization, from a policy of sanctions or boycott.

The letter concluded by urging the British Government to secure the abolition of Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant, which deals with sanctions, "for as long as that Article stands there can be no appeasement between nations, nor any relaxation of the policy of self-sufficiency, which is the bane of the world."

It Was China's Duty to Defend Herself, Says Quo Tai-chi

The Chinese Government would have failed in its primary duty if it had not ordered the movement of Chinese troops within Chinese territory for its defence, when the Japanese landed marines in Shanghai after the Hungjao airdrome incident, said Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, in a letter to the *London Times* Oct. 11. Mr. Quo recalled his declaration, on behalf of the Chinese Government, in concluding the Shanghai Armistice Agreement of 1932, that there was nothing in the agreement which implied any permanent restriction on the movements of Chinese troops. This, the Ambassador concluded, was accepted by representatives of the mediating Powers and was not questioned by the Japanese delegates.

General Chiang Kai-shek Praises Speech by President Roosevelt

"President Roosevelt's speech has not only deeply touched the over-ridden Chinese but has also aroused those Powers who advocate construction of a perpetual peace on the foundations of international ethics," declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in an interview with a representative of the *Associated Press* of America in Nanking, Oct. 7. Japan's renewed aggression in China, said the Generalissimo, may be taken as her self-admittance of her immunity from all pacts and international laws. As far as Oriental problems are concerned, Japan thinks that the world should listen to her. She permits no outside criticism of her actions and policies. In her attempts to conquer China, who has achieved unity and who has embarked on the road of peaceful reconstruction in recent years in one stroke, the Generalissimo said, Japan wants to monopolize the China market and proclaim herself absolutely ruler in the Pacific area.

British Prime Minister Lauds President Roosevelt's Speech

President Roosevelt's declaration in his speech at Chicago regarding the sanctity of treaties, voiced the conviction of Great Britain as well as of America, declared the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, in an address at a great party demonstration at Scarborough (England) Oct. 8 in connection with the Conservative Conference. Mr. Chamberlain described the President's speech as a "clarion call as welcome as it was timely in its utterance."

Chinese National Chamber Supports Roosevelt Speech

The Chinese National Chamber of Commerce Oct. 7 sent a telegram, signed by Ling Kang-hou, President, to President Roosevelt, reading: "Chinese people warmly support your speech condemning international lawlessness and advocating concerted effort to preserve peace. Are especially gratified to note state department's pronouncement declaring Japanese action in China as violating provisions Nine Power Treaty and Kellogg Peace Pact. These and League decisions represent most judicious verdict of a candid world. Respectfully urge you back up your sagacious utterances with such positive and tangible endeavors as are necessary to curb international brigandage and uphold cause justice and humanity."

President Roosevelt's Speech Seen as Support for Admiral Yarnell

A *Reuter* message from Washington, Oct. 6 stated that President Roosevelt's hint at the reversal of the United States hands-off policy of recent years, given in his speech in Chicago the previous day was seen as linked with the strong stand taken by Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

The action of the Admiral in protecting American nationals in the Far East has met with approbation, in America, despite the feeling of many Americans that neutrality and isolation are the best safeguards of national interests.

Admiral Yarnell's action is based on the premise that the United States Navy and his country, which have been the great ideals of his life, must not be allowed to suffer.

"Washington Post" Says America Has Found Her Voice

President Roosevelt's speech was praised in the *Washington Post* in a front-page editorial entitled "America Finds her Voice."

The speech, the article stated, ends for all time, it may be hoped, "the flabby, vicious and humiliating doctrine that America can see no difference between a ruthless aggressor and the innocent victims of his aggression." It obviously makes the misnamed neuturality policy impossible of application to the hostilities between China and Japan. To Tokyo, Rome and Berlin, the newspaper declared, "the President has served notice that such aggression is not merely passively resented by the United States but will be resisted by positive endeavor."

New York Times Says Neutrality Has Became Dead Letter

American neutrality has become a dead letter, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* stated Oct. 7. Meanwhile, peace organizations at a meeting in Washington, condemned President Roosevelt's speech as "rousing a war spirit."

Tokyo Estimates That 56,767 Chinese Soldiers Were Killed Around Shanghai

The number of Chinese soldiers killed in action and picked up by the Japanese troops on the Shanghai front between August 23 and October 5 was placed by the Tokyo War Office Oct. 8 at 56,767. In the same period of time, the communique added, 580 prisoners were taken by the Japanese expeditionary force. Arms assertedly seized during the time included 482 machine-guns, and 3,147 rifles, the statement said.

Army officials in Tokyo placed the total Chinese casualties in the Shanghai area at between 150,000 and 200,000, on the assumption that the number of killed and wounded Chinese soldiers picked up by their comrades must have been at least three times that found by the Japanese.

America Condemns Japan's Invasion of China

Japan's invasion of China was condemned in a statement issued Oct. 10 by the U.S. State Department. Japan's action in China, the statement declared is "contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Peace Pact."

The State Department's action left no doubt that the United States Government intended to collaborate with the League of Nations in the Far Eastern crisis to the limit of its ability.

The statement, after alluding to the meeting of the League Assembly, recalled that "since the beginning of the present controversy in the Far East, the United States Government has urged the Chinese and Japanese Governments to refrain from hostilities, and has offered to be of assistance in an effort to find some means acceptable to both parties in composing, by pacific methods, the situation in the Far East."

"Among the principles which, in the opinion of the United States Government, should govern international relationships, if peace is to be maintained," continued the statement, "are the following:

"Abstinence by all nations from the use of force in pursuit of their policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations;

"Adjustment of the problems of international relations by the process of peaceful negotiation and by agreement;

"Respect by all nations for the rights of others and observance by all nations of established obligations; and

"Upholding the principle of the sanctity of treaties."

"The President on October 5," the statement declared "elaborated these principles, emphasizing their importance, and pointed out that:

"There can be no stability for peace either within or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all;

"International anarchy destroys every foundation for peace and jeopardizes either the immediate or future security of everynation; and

"It is, therefore, vital to the interest and concern of the people of the United States that respect for treaties and international reality be restored."

"In the light of the unfolding developments in the Far East," the statement proceeded, "the Government of the United States is forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern relationships between nations and contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty, in regard to the principles and policies to be followed concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact."

"Thus the conclusions of this Government," the announcement adds, "are in general accord with those of the League Assembly."

"Japan Wants Not Territory, But China's Reconsideration of Her Attitude"

"What Japan wants is not territory but China's reconsideration of her attitude and cooperation with Japan as enunciated by the Premier in his Diet speech," the Tokyo *Asahi* declared Oct. 6 in an editorial headed "Guiding Principle of the New Administration in the China."

"Therefore, it is clear," proceeded the newspaper, "that the new administration in North China will not aim at independence from Nanking or the permanent stationing of Japanese troops in North China. "But if China refuses to reconsider her attitude and cooperate with Japan, and instead resorts to protracted warfare, it is also clear that Japan cannot retreat graciously."

"In such an eventuality," the *Asahi* states, "Japan will be possibly compelled to occupy key positions in China semi-permanently with a view to conducting protracted hostilities and urging China to reconsider. Then the new administration in North China will naturally assume a semi-independent character."

Considered in this light, the journal continued, the nature of the new administration in North China will mainly depend on China's attitude.

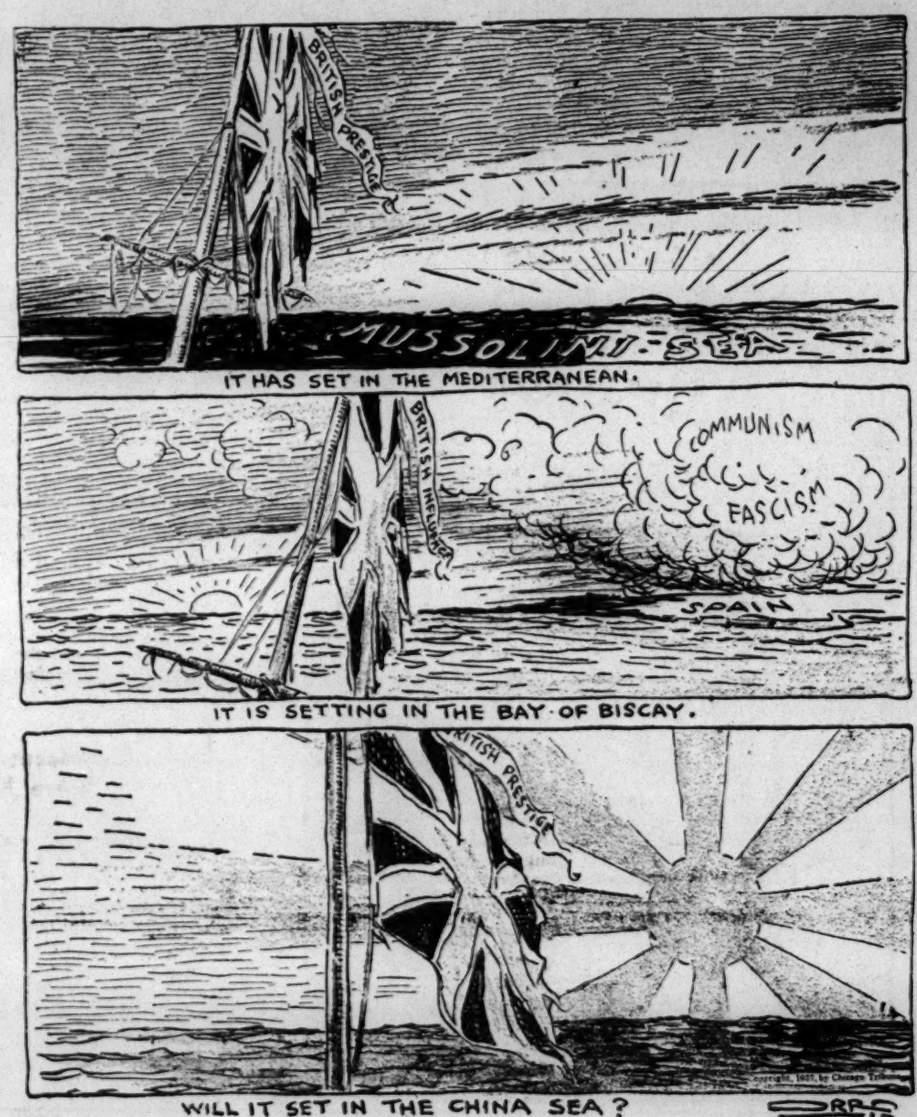
The best possibility, it declared, is the birth of an autonomous local administration which will be eventually controlled by the Central Government of China, while the worst eventuality is a semi-permanent organization and an administration of a semi-independent nature.

Therefore, the *Asahi* added, "the guiding principle of the new administration in North China must be sought along lines which will suit either possibility."

Navy League Head Says American Fleet Should Go to Manila

Claiming that Japan dreams of establishing complete eastern hegemony with possible world-wide expansion, N. M. Hubbard, president of the U. S. Navy League, told the *United Press* in New York, Oct. 7, that the United States should dispatch the whole of the American fleet to Manila. Such a step, he indicated, would soon put a halt to Japan's warlike attitude in the Far East. He also suggested that the United States should act together with Great Britain in this matter and should obtain permission to use the British naval bases at both Singapore and Hongkong. He painted a lurid picture of Japanese plans of expansion, saying that the Japanese, after conquering China, would attempt to take the Philippines, Sumatra, the Malayan peninsula and Hawaii, and finally the United States.

IS THE SUN BEGINNING TO SET ON THE BRITISH FLAG?



Chicago Tribune

Japanese Embassy in London Surrounded by Strong Guard

The Japanese Embassy in London was surrounded by a strong police cordon throughout Oct. 10 because anti-Japanese demonstrations were feared.

After the Communist Party had announced that a demonstrations of sympathy for China would be held, 100 policemen were placed on duty in the vicinity of the Embassy to prevent any disturbances. The police were withdrawn next morning when it was obvious that the demonstrators did not intend to assemble before the Embassy.

Nanyang Bros. Subscribe Liberally to Liberty Bonds

Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Company has subscribed to $250,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, says a report to the *Sin Wen Pao*. The management of the company has also made arrangements for long-term contributions to the war chest and subscriptions to the bonds by reductions from the salaries of its staff members.

Prince Konoye "Solemnly" Pledges to Maintain "Open Door"

The Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, in the solemn words of a man making a promise, told the *United Press* in Tokyo Oct. 11 that Japan has no intention of setting a Puppet Emperor on the Dragon Throne of China and does not intend closing the Open Door.

"I say solemnly that the Japanese Government would never think of restoring Pu Yi to the Dragon Thone in Peiping," the Premier said. "We would never think of damaging foreign interests in China nor establishing any regime in North China having a status like Manchukuo. Japan has absolutely no territorial ambitions in China."

Prince Konoye said he had given thoughtful consideration to the statements recently issued by President Roosevelt and the U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

"Japan does not think she is breaking the Kellogg-Briand Pact or the Nine-Power Treaty," he maintained. "Japan is resorting to force only to make China abandon her mistaken policy. I deeply regret so much misunderstanding abroad. Apparently there is fear that foreign rights and interests in China are endangered. That is the last thing in the mind of the Japanese Government."

Asked if Japan would take part in a Nine-Power Conference, Prince Konoye replied, "Our policy is not yet decided. The invitations have not so far been issued."

Regarding acceptance of Third-Power efforts to end the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Premier said that "It is the established policy of the Japanese Government that problems causing hostilities are the concern only of Japan and China. Accordingly, a settlement can be reached only between Japan and China."

Regarding United States-Japanese trade relations being jeopardized, Prince Konoye said the two countries hardly competed.

"Our friendship and trade should be promoted to the utmost," he said. "If the United States understands Japan in matters political, there should be no friction likely to endanger our friendship and trade elations."

Prince Konoye said, "Because the fighting is proceeding in China, people abroad think it paradoxical to hear that our objectives are peace and cooperation but nevertheless, that is the case.

"I may even say that we are fighting because we want peace and co-operation. Without removing the immediate obstacles, it is impossible to effect the friendly, reciprocal relationship at which we aim."

He clarified the phrase "immediate obstacles" as "anti-Japanese actions as a national policy, the advance of communism in China and mutual Sino-Japanese grievances against each other."

He was asked whether Japanese troops would be withdrawn from China if Japan is victorious and what the Japanese policy would be thereafter.

Our aim is neither to gain territory nor to dismember China," he replied. "Our forces are not in China to stay. Our condition for withdrawal is abandonment of China's mistaken policies and our concrete policy depends on whither goes China.

"One thing is certain—our objectives will always be honest and for the good of everybody concerned and for the peace of Asia."

PIECE BY PIECE

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

TERRIFIC RAIN OF SHELLS AND BOMBS ON NORTH STATION AREA FAILS TO DISLODGE CHINESE TROOPS

(*Continued from page 129*)

Chinese Reaction to Gen. Matsui's Statement

"Seasoned observers of Sino-Japanese relations during the recent years certainly will not be amazed at Gen. Matsui's pronouncement that one of the objectives of the Japanese is 'to scourge the Chinese Government and army'" remarked a Chinese Government spokesman in Nanking, Oct. 9, when commenting on Gen. Matsui's statement. The official stated that the established policy of the Japanese militarists towards China had been one of aggression and aggrandizement. Therefore any Government of China capable of bringing about a unification of the country upon which may be built the foundations of peaceful and friendly relations with other countries is in the eyes of the Japanese military to be "scourged." The National Government, continued the spokesman, has now brought about national unification, thus hampering Japan's process of encroachment.

General Matsui Says It Was Never the Intention of Japan to Send Troops to Shanghai

General Iwane Matsui, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai area, gave his first interview to Japanese newspapermen Oct. 9. He said it was never the intention of Japan to dispatch soldiers to Shanghai. The General stressed, however, that in view of China's violation of the 1932 Truce Agreement, Japan was forced to dispatch both land and naval units.

Start Is Made Towards Opening Yangtsze to Cargo Traffic

The first step towards securing shipping communication between the central ports of China and Shanghai was taken this week when the leading British shipping firm, Butterfield and Swire, sent one of its steamers to Nantungchow, where the river is blocked by vessels sunk by the Chinese authorities shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. Although the river, as a result, is not navigable for steamers, light-draft junks are able to navigate the boom. The plan, therefore, is to send cargo by steamer to the Nantungchow boom, transfer it there to junks, which will transport the cargo to Chinkiang, whence it will be shipped inland on the Yangtsze either by steamers or by railway. The same plan will be used for cargo coming in the opposite direction. One of the principal cargoes which will come down the river is wood-oil, the prices for which have increased enormously since the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war. This method of shipment is being carried out as the result of negotiations between the Chinese and British authorities. It is believed that the Japanese will not interfere with these transhipments, as the enterprise is being carried out entirely under British auspices.

Foreign Vessels in Pearl River "Escape" Through Rift in Boom

All foreign vessels, together with the British river gunboat Cicala, which had been bottled up in the Pearl River dung the past week, slipped through a narrow opening at the second bar shortly after sunrise Oct. 9. It is understood that the passage in the boom was made by special arrangement with the Chinese authorities.

China Foreign Trade Vulnerable to Japanese Attack, Says I. P. R. Analysis

If China's foreign trade were destroyed by the Japanese Navy, 36.9% of her national revenues as provided in the current budget would disappear, according to an analysis prepared by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Tariff revenues have long been the major source of income for the National Government, and the demoralization of foreign trade would be a heavy blow to a treasury now faced with unprecedented war-time demands. Recent events have shown how vulnerable is China's foreign trade to Japanese attack, unprotected as it is against the powerful Japanese Navy.

Saddle Island Radio Station Seized by Japanese

A small Japanese landing party Oct. 11 took possession of the Hsushan wireless station on Saddle Island, the headquarters of the Japanese Third Fleet announced the same night. A Chinese battery at Weitsunchiao, northwest of the Kiangwan village, was destroyed by Japanese naval bombardment at 4 p.m. the same day, the communique claimed. The Chinese artillery, the statement added, was for a few days regarded as a menace to the Yangtzepoo district.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War in September and October

(A Complete Day-to-Day Summary of Military Activities on the Shanghai, North and South China Fronts Has Been Published in *The Review* Beginning With Our Issue of September 11.——Ed.)

(Continued from last week)

Sept. 26.—Following the Japanese occupation of Paoting, it was reported that Maj.-Gen. Doihara flew to Tsinan to see Gen. Han Fu-chu and to induce him to join a new puppet government of the five North China provinces, which was to be set up in Peiping. The Japanese were halting their advance into Shantung pending an answer from Gen. Han. It was also reported that the Japanese had made a similar proposal Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi.

Sept. 26.—Chinese forces in Northern Shansi, following their victory at Pinghsinkwan and Tuanchenkow on Sept. 24, scored another victory over the Japanese troops at Kwangling Sept. 25. The Japanese were reported to have sustained nearly 3,000 casualties.

Sept. 26.—Two Chinese generals whose forces had been defeated by the Japanese in the Ping-Han front were reported to have been executed for dereliction of duty, according to **Reuters.**

Sept. 26.—General Chu Shao-liang, former Chairman of Kansu, appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the Shanghai area, succeeding General Chang Chih-chung.

Chinese troops launched a fierce counter-attack in the Lotien front and recaptured the strategic bridge, Yunganchiao, midway between Liuhong and Yanghong.

Sept. 26.—Civilian casualties resulting from Japanese air raids on Nanking Sept. 25 totalled at least 600 killed and wounded, according to the latest check. It was estimated that no less than 500 bombs were dropped during the five successive attacks on that day. The power and water supply which was interrupted yesterday (Sept. 25), when both plants were damaged, was restored this morning.

Sept. 26.—According to official figures released last night, civilian casualties caused by the Japanese air raids on the Wuhan cities during the past two days included 113 killed in Hankow and 200 in Hanyang. 469 people were injured and 360 houses demolished.

Sept. 26.—Canton was again raided last night by Japanese aircraft, but little damage was done.

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Sept. 27.—Japanese planes today bombed twice the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. 40 feet of rail and three freight cars at Pukow were destroyed, while about 30 people were wounded and killed. Chinese naval vessels off Pakwachow were also attacked.

Sept. 27.—Canton City was raided today by Japanese aircraft three times besides two attacks on the Wongsha railway station of the Canton-Hankow Railway. About 80 persons were killed or wounded during the attacks on the station.

Sept. 27.—Ignoring the warnings of their consular authoritieas, more than 100 American missionaries, mostly doctors and nurses, decided not to evacuate but to remain at their posts in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces, according to a **China Press** report.

Sept. 27.—The Japanese navy spokesman in Shanghai stated today that the Japanese authorities had delayed bombing of the Canton-Hankow Railway, because the American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson had informed them that evacuation of foreigners from Hankow was to be completed at noon, Sept. 26.

Sept. 27.—Scattered bands of Japanese troops defeated at the Pinghsinkwan (Pass) were surrounded in Lingchiu, Northern Shansi, by the Chinese. Meanwhile, the Japanese claimed advances to a point 25 miles north of the famous Yenmen Pass, where a major battle with the Chinese 8th Route Army was considered imminent.

Sept. 27.—300 persons constituting the crew of 12 Chinese fishing junks were ruthlessly massacred on Sept. 22, when a Japanese submarine suddenly attacked the junks off Cheelongkau Point and sunk all of them. Only ten survivors of the entire crew were picked up at sea by the s.s. Scharnhorst which arrived at Hongkong today.

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Sept. 28.—The Assembly of the League of Nations today adopted a unanimous resolution condemning the bombing of open Chinese cities by Japanese aircraft.

Sept. 28.—15 Japanese planes raided Wuhu, an important commercial port above Nanking, this afternoon and dropped over 100 bombs on the city, causing two big fires and an unknown number of civilian casualties.

While passing Nanking en route to Wuhu and other cities up river, 30 Japanese planes in two formations briefly raided the Capital shortly after noon, dropping more ten bombs southeast and south of the city. Two of the raiders were reported to have been shot down between Chinkiang and Nanking by Chinese pursuit planes.

Sept. 28.—More than 60 persons were killed and wounded as a result of the Japanese bombing of the Kinhua Station on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway on Sept. 26, according to a Hangchow report.

Sept. 28.—Besides Canton and Whamgpoa, several small cities near Canton, including Tsunghua and Paisha, were bombed by Japanese aircraft today, the extent of damages being unknown.

Sept. 28.—Dimitri Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, left Nanking today for Moscow by a specially chartered Eurasia plane via Sinkiang. Much significance was being attached to the Ambassador's trip.

Sept. 28.—Following their signal victory at the Pinghsin kwan (pass) on Sept. 25 and 26, Chinese troops in northern Shansi were driving the routed Japanese units northward along the Lingchiu-Kwangling Highway, according to a report from Taiyuan. The immediate objective of the Chinese counter-attack was believed to be Yangkao on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. The newly-organised 8th Route Army played an important part in bringing about the victory.

Sept. 28.—Japanese forces today launched furious drives in Kiangwan-Chapei sector and near Lotien. In both places, they were meeting most stubborn resistance and failed to gain any headway. Chinese military authorities were confident of being able to hold the Chapei-Lotien line against Japanese assaults.

Sept. 28.—Gen. Chen Chi-tang, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army, arrived at Hongkong from Singapore.

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Sept. 29.—Heavy fighting raged all day along Chapei-Lotien fronts. Despite the determined Japanese attacks with heavy artillery and air bombers, the Chinese forces held tenaciously to their positions. Considerable street fighting occurred in the Chapei area, particularly in the vicinity of the North Station, Paoshan Road and Jukong Road, but the Japanese bluejackets failed to gain any ground. A bitter battle was also fought in the Lotien front. Japanese warships in the Whangpoo heavily bombarded Pootung.

Sept. 29.—At about 4.50 a.m., another attempt to sink the Japanese flagship, **Idzumo,** by a mine was made by the Chinese troops in Pootung. The mine exploded near the **Idzumo,** but missed directly hitting it. At about the same time, the Japanese warships strung along below Pootung Point opened up with a terrific bombardment on Pootung which was kept up for more than one hour.

Sept. 29.—Many Chinese junks anchored near Pakhoi, Kwangtung, were burned by a Japanese cruizer, according to a telegram received from the southern port city by the Inspectorate of Customs in Shanghai. Further details of the sinking of a fleet of Chinese fishing junks by a Japanese submarine on Sept. 22 off Cheelongkau Point were given by a German and a British eyewitness who arrived today at Hongkong aboard the s.s. Kaying.

Sept. 29.—The Chinese sloop **Hsu Wah,** which guarded the channel in the Pearl River down the second bar, was reported to have been sunk today by Japanese planes. About 8.50 a.m., two Japanese bombers attempted to raid the Bocca Tigris Forts, but failed in the attempt.

Sept. 29.—Capture of Juyueh Pass in the Inner Great Wall in Shansi which gave access to the Taiyuan plain was claimed by the Japanese today.

Sept. 29.—Gen. Liu Ju-ming, Chairman of Chahar and a Division Commander of the 29th Army, who had been mainly responsible for the loss of Kalgan and Nankow Pass, had been removed from his posts by the Military Affairs Commission. He was, however, permitted to remain in command of his troops in order that he may have an opportunity to redeem himself. Meanwhile, General Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the 29th Army, had been granted one-month's sick leave. Gen. Feng Chih-an, Commander of the 37th Division, was appointed acting Commander of the Army.

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Sept. 30.—Japanese forces today kept up an all-day terrific artillery bombardment on the Chinese defence

lines from Chapei to Lotien, but failed to break through them. In face of the Japanese attack, Chinese infantrymen succeeded in recapturing the Ai-Kuo Girls School and in penetrating enemy positions in the Range Road area, where considerable street fighting took place.

Sept. 30.—Gen. Han Fu-chu issued an important statement, pledging to resist the Japanese aggression and to obey implicitly the orders from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Han denied as absolutely false the rumor that Maj.-Gen. K. Doihara had visited Tsinan to seek his adherence to a new puppet regime for North China provinces. Maj.-Gen. Doihara was reported to have been wounded and recuperating in a Japanese base hospital near Tientsin.

According to Chinese reports from Tsinan, a Japanese plane flew over Tsinan on Sept. 22 and dropped three letters, one each to Gen. Han Fu-chu, Mayor Sheng Hung-lieh of of Tsingtao and Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, asking for their attitude regarding an autonomous federation of the five northern provinces.

Sept. 30.—Chinese communist troops in the borders of Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Chekiang and Anhwei under the command of Gen. Hsiang Yin would soon be reorganised and incorporated into the National Army to fight against the Japanese invaders.

Sept. 30.—About 200 residents in Tsingyuan, a small town north of Canton, were killed or maimed on Sept. 26, when Japanese planes raided that place, according to a belated report.

Sept. 30.—Japanese planes today raided the Bocca Tigris Forts and Whamgpoa. One of the raiders was shot down in the afternoon.

Sept. 30.—Two more Japanese planes were brought down in Chekiang, one at Tutienchen between Tunghsiang and Tsungteh in Chekiang Sept. 28 and the other near Tunghsiang Sept. 29.

Sept. 30.—Up to Sept. 29, a total of $241,000,000 worth of the $500,000,000 Liberty Bonds had been subscribed, according to an official announcement.

Sept. 30.—According to a cable from London, Japan was sending heavy reinforcements to Manchuria in fear of an uprising.

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Oct. 1.—Japanese troops in the Civic Center suddenly started a withdrawal today in the direction of Woosung and Yangtzepoo. The evacuated areas were reported to have been reoccupied by the Chinese troops. Speculation was rife regarding the reason for the withdrawal. Japanese attacks on Liuhong were repulsed after an all-day battle.

Oct. 1.—Four Chinese planes staged four air raids late tonight over Japanese warships in the Whangpoo and Japanese military positions in Yangtszepoo area. Japanese planes bombed Chinese positions in Chapei and Tazang.

Oct. 1.—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet issued a statement in connection with the Japanese bombing of the Canton-Hankow railway. The statement refuted the remark made by the Japanese naval spokesman to the effect that the Japanese authorities were informed in advance by the American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson that evacuation of foreigners from Hankow and surrounding areas would be completed by noon, Sept. 26. The statement also stressed the necessity of reaching an agreement between the foreign Powers represented in Shanghai and both sides of the Sino-Japanese hostilities for the establishment of a safe route from the Yangtsze valley to one of the seaports along the China Coast.

Oct. 1.—Japanese forces in North China claimed the capture of the famous Yenmen Pass in Northern Shansi after the Chinese troops were outflanked by a Japanese column from the east. The loss of Yemmen was said to have given the Japanese easy access to Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, across a broad and open valley which was difficult to defend. The occupation of Taichow, Taiying and Ningwu in Northern Shansi was also reported.

Oct. 1.—Japanese raided three cities in Kiangsi, including the provincial capital Nanchang, this afternoon. One Japanese plane which raided Paisha, near Taishan south of Canton, was shot down, Whamgpoa was raided Sept. 30, and one of the bombs fell through the roof of the famous Whamgpoa Military Academy.

Oct. 1.—200 Chinese wounded soldiers at the field hospitals in Tsangchow were massacred by the Japanese troops after the fall of the city on Sept. 25, according to an official report received in Nanking.

Oct. 1.—Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. issued a statement, urging immediate and effective action by the League of Nations to end the present Sino-Japanese dispute.

Oct. 1.—Deep concern was being felt in the British circles in of numerous Chinese fishing junks and the killing of scores of Chinese fishermen on Sept. 22 and 27 near Hongkong waters.

Oct. 1.—According to a Domei report from Tokyo, Japan would reject any foreign mediation in her present dispute with China. China's "co-operation," not territory, was said to be what Japan wanted.

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Oct. 2.—Heavy engagements centered today on both Liuhong and Chapei. While severe fighting took place in the Range Road and Jukong Road areas, a fierce battle was also fought for the possession of the Lotien-Liuhong Highway, which was crossed and Hongkong for the sinking by a Japanese submarine re-crossed at several points by the opposing armies. Later in the day, the Chinese troops withdrew to new positions 1,000 meters west of the Highway. Japanese denied reoccupation of the Civic Center Area by the Chinese.

Oct. 2.—Mayor O. K. Yui denied rumors that a peace conference between Chinese and Japanese officials had taken place at the Park Hotel.

Oct. 2.—Four more fleets of Chinese fishing junks in South China waters had been sunk by Japanese cruizers and submarines, according to a report published in a foreign newspaper in Hongkong.

Oct. 2.—Chinese forces had launched a successful counter-attack on the Tsin-Pu Line and recaptured Fenchiakou and Potowchen, two important towns south of Tsangchow. Meanwhile, the Japanese claimed that they had entered Shantung from Hopei and were advancing to Tehchow, fall of which was considered imminent.

Heavy fighting was going on today at Yuanping, 70 miles north of Taiyuan, Shansi. The Chinese troops were launching a vigorous counter-attack to drive the Japanese beyond the Inner Great Wall. The Japanese report that they had captured Taichow and that Taiyuan was in imminent danger was not true.

Oct. 2.—Three Japanese fliers who escaped after their plane was forced down near Kashing on Sept. 28 had been discovered and arrested by the Kashing Garrison.

Oct. 2.—Tunglientao and Hsilientao, two islets outside Lienyun Harbor at Haichow, Northern Kiangsu, were occupied by the Japanese bluejackets on Sept. 30, according to a belated report received at Hsuchow today.

Oct. 2.—Mayor O. K. Yui lodged a protest with the local Italian authorities against the wounding of two Chinese mill workers on Soochow Creek on Sept. 29, by an Italian sentry.

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Oct. 3.—Having been withdrawn to new positions west of Lotien-Liuhong Highway, Chinese troops on the Lotien front, reinforced by fresh units, tonight launched a determined counter-attack to dislodge the Japanese from the motor road. Bitter fighting was in progress with both sides bringing heavy artillery into action. On the Chapei front, a fierce Japanese infantry thrust was repulsed and Chinese positions remained intact, despite heavy Japanese aerial and artillery bombardment.

Oct. 3.—Despite Japanese claims, Chinese forces in Northern Shansi were still holding the important Yenmen Pass on the inner loop of the Great Wall. The fall of Taichow was also not confirmed. General Yen Hsi-shan was directing the operations in person, thus belying the Japanese report that he had fled from Taiyuan. The situation in Shansi was believed not so serious as pictured by the Japanese reports.

On the Tsin-Pu Line, the Japanese claimed capture of Tehchow, first important city inside Shantung province. The report was unconfirmed.

A Japanese report stated that General Chiang Kai-shek had massed some 130,000 troops in the vicinity of Shihchiachwang ready for a major decisive battle with the Japanese.

Oct. 3.—A sum of U.S. $100,000 had been contributed by the American Red Cross Society for aiding medical relief work in China, according to an announcement made by Dr. F. C. Yen, Superintendent of the Chinese Red Cross Society.

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Oct. 4.—Japanese forces today made several desperate infantry thrusts into Chinese positions in Chapei. Chinese troops held good their lines against terrific barrage of artillery fire and finally repulsed the attackers in heavy street fighting. Severe clash also occurred along the Lotien-Liuhong front. The immediate objective of the Japanese in that front was said to be Kating.

Oct. 4.—Chinese forces recaptured Sohsien, northwest of the Yenmen Pass on Oct. 1 and Chingping, 20 kilometers northwest of Sohsien on Oct. 2, according

to reports received at Nanking from Taiyuan. Following their victories, the Chinese troops were driving northwestward. Several Chinese mobile units were carrying on guerilla warfare at widely scattered points. Taiyuan was bombed by Japanese aircraft this morning.
On the Tsin-Pu front, severe fighting was still raging outside the city of Tehchow. Vanguards of the Japanese troops at Sanyuan, 13 miles North of Techow, were being surrounded by the Chinese defenders.

Oct. 4.—Sir Hughe M. Knatchubull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, who was wounded in the spine by machine-gun fire from a Japanese plane August 26, sailed today for Hongkong aboard H. M. S. Falmouth en route to the Netherlands East Indies to recuperate his health.

Oct. 4.—The League of Nations decided to donate Swiss Frs. 2,000,000 to aid China in fighting epidemics.

Oct. 4.—$50,000,000 had been remitted to the National Treasury by the National Committee for the Sale of Liberty Bonds, it was announced by the Shanghai Office of the Committee today.

Oct. 4.—Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, issued a statement, outlining China's stand against Japan.

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Oct. 5.—Heaviest bombardment by Japanese artillery and air bombers since the opening of the hostilities in Shanghai marked today's fighting, which raged hottest in the Chapei area. Chinese defenders succeeded not only in repulsing all Japanese infantry attack, but also in pushing back the invaders to North Szechuan Road area. The bombardment was so heavy that buildings in all parts of Shanghai rattled and shock to the terrirfic concussion caused by the impact of explosions. Chinese lines in the vicnity of Lotien, Liuhong and Miaohong were also subjected to heavy attacks, but remained intact.

Oct. 5.—Recapture of Chingping and Sohsien in northern Shansi by the 8th Route Army was confirmed by Chinese sources. Besides inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese, the 8th Route Army also captured larged large quantities of war supplies. Meanwhile the Japanese claimed the capture of Chuhsien, 70 miles north of Taiyuan. Capture of Tehchow in Shantung as claimed by the Japanese was officially denied in Nanking. Chinese forces were still holding the town and severe fighting was in progress north of it.
It was reported from Peiping that several thousand "Manchukuo" native troops had arrived outside of Peiping from Kupeikow. Meanwhile, the Japanese military were busy in setting up a new puppet regime in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

Oct. 5.—Six Japanese bombers briefly raided Nanking and Wuhu this afternoon. One of the raiders was shot down by a Chinese pursuit craft.

Oct. 5.—Three Chinese planes raided Japanese positions in the Yangtszepoo ditrict thrice tonight. Several bombs were dropped, the extent of damages done being unknown.

Oct. 5.—General Li Fu-ying, Commander of the 61st Division, was court-martialled and executed on Oct. 3 on charges of abandoning strategic points and disobedience to orders by order of General Yen Hsi-shan, according to an official report received at Nanking.

Oct. 5.—The National Government in a mandate today ordered the postponement of the convocation of the National Peoples Congress which was scheduled to be convened on Nov. 12, this year.

⁂

Oct. 6.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Chicago, President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered an important speech there Oct. 5, scoring the disturbers of world peace and condemning bombings of civilians. The speech marked a departure from the isolation ist policy hitherto pursued by the United States.

Oct. 6.—A London cable stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Lang, presided over a public meeting there Oct. 5 to protest against Japan's aggressions in China.

Oct. 6.—20 villagers in Rubicon Village, western Shanghai, were killed and 60 wounded during a Japanese bombing raid. Besides Chapei and Kiangwan, Poopositions south of Westsaopang (creek) in Woosung in an attempt to break through the Chinese lines leading to the strategic village of Miaohang. 10 Japanese soldiers were taken prisoner by the Chinese at Lotien.

Oct. 6.—Nanking was raided twice today by Japanese planes. One bomber was hit by an anti-aircraft gun shell and crushed to the ground in flames.

Oct. 6.—Tsinan, capital of Shantung, was visited by three Japanese planes and were machine-gunned. Little damage was done.

Oct. 6.—A total of 66 Japanese planes carried out three raids on a number of cities in Kwangtung to-day. They were engaged in dog-fight by Chinese pursuit craft.

Oct. 6.—M. D. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, arrived at Moscow by air Oct. 5.

Oct. 6.—Three more cities in Northern Shansi, Pinglu, Fanshin and Taichow were recovered by the 8th Route Army, according to a report from Taiyuan.

Oct. 6.—Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, in a radio broadcast to America, appealed to the American public for their sympathy for China in her present crisis and urged them to boycott Japanese goods.

Oct. 6.—The Assembly of the League of Nations today adopted the reports of the Advisory Committee in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict as well as the Committee's resolution expressing moral support for China. Japan was found guilty of invading China in violation of her treaty obligations.

Oct. 6.—A cable from Washington stated that the U. S. Department of State issued a statement today, condemning Japan's invasion of China. The statement upheld the principle of sanctity of treaties and abjured the use of force.

⁂

Oct. 7.—Heavy fighting continued in the Wentsaopang sector despite rain. Japanese units which crossed the creek were being scattered and driven back to nothern bank by the Chinese.
Chinese batterties in Chapei shelled Yangtszepoo, while Japanese naval guns bombarded Pootung at midnight which was retaliated by Chinese field pieces across the Whangpoo. The artillery duel lasted for several hours.

Oct. 7.—More than 300 persons were killed and wounded in two small villages near the Pachiang Railway Station yesterday (Oct. 6), when 30 Japanese planes raided the various points of the Canton-Hankow Railway, according to a report received in Canton today. Whampoa was bombed this morning, resulting in 60 civilian casualties and the demolition of 17 houses. Some ten bombs were also dropped in the eastern suburb of Canton this morning.

Oct. 7.—Former U.S. Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, in a letter to the New York Times, urged embargo on exports to Japan, according to a cable from New York.

Oct. 7.—Japanese military used poison gases in their attack on the Lotien front, according to information from Chinese military quarters. The gas used was believed to be carbon monoxide.

Oct. 7.—The fall of Tehchow in Shantung into Japanese hands was officially confirmed in Nanking. The Japanese claimed to have captured the city on Oct. 3. Gen. Han Fu-chu was personally directing operations at the front.

Oct. 7.—Maj.-Gen. Hirojima, Commander of a Japanese Division in Shanghai, had been wounded and sent back to Japan, according to a Tokyo Radio broadcast picked up in Nanking Oct. 4.

Oct. 7.—General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by the Associated Press of America in Nanking today, expressed deep appreciation of President Roosevelt's speech on the sanctity of treaties, human rights and peace. Gen. Chiang also voiced China's determination of resisting the Japanese aggression to the bitter end.

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Oct. 8.—Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui issued a statement today, welcoming the world's sympathy for China and reviewing international reactions expressed during the past days. He emphasized the need for restoring sanctity of treaties.

Oct. 8.—Japanese report that Gen. Pai Chung-hsi was injured at the Shanghai front was categorically denied in Nanking.

Oct. 8.—Due to rain, the Shanghai war front was comparatively quiet. The important feature in today's fighting was the renewed bombardment of Pootung by Japanese warships in the evening, which was kept up continuously for about an hour. It was estimated that the booming cost Japan at least U.S. $3,000 worth of ammunition.

Oct. 8.—The National Government, in a mandate issued tonight, decreed severe punishment for Chang Tsechung, former Mayor of Tientsin, Liu Ju-ming, former Chahar Chairman and several other North China military commanders, who were charged

with gross negligence of military duties, resulting in the loss of territory.

Oct. 8.—Extending their operations further inland along the Canton-Hankow Railway, Japanese aircraft for the first time bombed three Hunan cities, Chuchow, Lukow and Liling.

Oct. 8.—Japanese claimed to have advanced to Chengting, an important city on the Ping-Han Railway north of Shihchiachwang. They also claimed the capture of Pingyuan, 60 miles north of Taiyuan, Shansi.

Oct. 8.—48 Japanese planes were shot down in Nanking, Shanghai and Canton during September, according to official statistics released by Nanking. 16 others were damaged, one of which managed to get away. The total number of Japanese planes lost in China since August 14 reached 109.

Oct. 8.—Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Shanghai, issued a statement, in which he declared that "the objectives of the Japanese army are to force a bellicose government and its anti-Japanese army to alter its attitude."

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Oct. 9.—General Chiang Kai-shek in a stirring radio broadcast on the eve of the Double Tenth Anniversary, appealed to the China people to muster all their courage and determination to face the unprecedented crisis now confronting the nation.

Oct. 9.—No major developments occurred in the Shanghai front today, as rain continued to prevent large-scale co-ordinated military action. The fighting was of such desultory nature that neither gains nor losses of any consequence were reported by either side.

A commission was formed by the leading Chinese organizations in Shanghai for sponsoring a boycott movement against Japanese goods.

Oct. 9.—Japanese troops in the Ping-Han Railway zone were reported to have launched the biggest offensive in that front today against the Chinese positions on the south bank of the Huto river. The rival forces totalled at least 250,000 men. The Chinese forces were based on Shihchiachwang and strongly entrenched. The Japanese claimed occupation of Chengting.

Oct. 9.—Shantung Chairman, Gen. Han Fu-chu, announced his determination to resist the Japanese invasion of his province to the bitter end.

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Oct. 10.—The "Double Tenth" Anniversary was solemnly observed by the National Government at Nanking and in other cities throughout the country. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, declared in a speech that all China's man power, her economic resources would henceforth spent in warding off Japanese aggradizement. 39 foreigners were decorated by the Government on the day.

Oct. 10.—Major war operations on the Shanghai front continued to be held up by the heavy rain. The climax of today's fighting was the heavy bombardment of Japanese positions in the Yangtszepoo district by Chinese field batteries in Pootung, which drew vigorous replies from Japanese warships. The artillery duel continued for two hours.

Oct. 10.—Commenting on the procouncement by the Japanese commander in-Chief, Gen. I. Matsui that the main Japanese objective was "to scour the Chinese Government and army," the Chinese Government spokesman declared that the statement was indefensible, as the Japanese had been hostile to any Government that could unify China.

Oct. 10.—Heavy fighting was in progress on the Ping-Han front at Chengting and Pingshan. The vanguard of the Japanese was said to have advanced to the north bank of the Huto River which they prepared to cross.

Meanwhile fierce fighting was taking place in the mountains in Shansi and Suiyuan with the Japanese claiming the capture of several small cities. After a fierce Chinese counter-attack, the Japanese inside the city of Ningwu along the Great Wall in Northern Shansi were retreating to Sohsien.

Oct. 10.—Postal offices in Japan and Korea declared that they were no longer responsible for Chinese mails, so that many Chinese government messages had been opened and "lost."

Oct. 10.—According to a cable from Geneva, China's Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui, in a Note to the League of Nations accepting its invitation to attend the forthcoming conference of the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, urged the Powers concerned to lose no time in adopting measures to end the Sino-Japanese Conflict.

Szechuen Local Industries Benefit from Yangtsze Blockade

BY HIN WONG

The blockade of the Yangtsze river has given an impetus to the development of local handicraft industries in Szechuen Province.

One of the larger items of Szechuen import is cotton yarn. Since August 13, its price has gone up from $420 to $500 a bale, and the article is now at a premium. Szechuen grows cotton but its quality is somewhat inferior to the imported; but according to those who know, it may be improved and the several agricultural experiment stations throughout the province are giving attention to this problem.

So-called modern architects in the larger cities of Szechuen, like those elsewhere in China, instead of improving the ancient style of structure, have often simply followed designs of small houses and cottages which may be found in some foreign publication devoted to housing art. This naturally deprives many Chinese decorators of typical Chinese roofs and their allied trade of their business but would make the import of some outside building materials necessary. In a way, local furniture shops have come to partly improve the situation. Instead of allowing the spring beds and other upholstered household belongings to come in, they now adapt some of their articles to the comfort of modern homes. New style bedsteads locally made are not bad but command but prices a fraction of the imported ones.

Only a little effort and perhaps a little publicity may popularize many of the local-make wares; and it appears that often wealth and pride, instead of utility and value, are influences behind some of the purchases in town, in Chungking as elsewhere. Many of the new houses on the hills of Chungking are painted inside white and blue, both ceilings and walls, while the wood works is brown, or coffee color; and some of the blue and white chinawares on the tables and the less costly but quite nice pottery articles of similar colors to match native woven carpets and straw mats may bring both harmony and still preserve home products.

Hot water-bottles, or flasks, are now driving off the imported from abroad, as same may now be had in plenty from Shanghai. Chinese manufacturers appear to enjoy good sale in towns in Szechuen, but they are still in the same style as those originally imported.

Szechuen Famed for Tung Oil

Szechuen is not only famed for its Tung Oil but many other kinds of wood and vegetable oils. A certain oil is water proof and is being used to paint on cloth for wrapping purposes. Now-a-days this oil-cloth is being used by ricsha coolies or to cover sedan chairs mostly; but this oil, applyied on finer cloths, like the grass linen and the like, may lead to the making of rain-coats, an imported one of which is now selling often for $40 upwards at the stores in Chungking.

It appears most regrettable that the many here who see the possibility of improving local, small industries as a substitute for imported products now being prevented from coming through Shanghai and the Yangtsze are not in a position to finance them.

Szechuen should have more to give than to take. Its embroideries, bamboo-wares, all forms of carvings, were they exhibited in shops of New York and other foreign cities and given the due publicity, woried enjoy a good sale.

Szechuen is not only in need of outside capital but also outside experience and enterprising spirit to develop its many possibilities. Large, red juicy oranges may be had at times at five dozen for a dollar, and they may easily compete with the California ones often sold in Shanghai and Hongkong five for a dollar; and yet people in Chungking would not mind paying 35 cents for a bottle of orangeade shipped in from Shanghai. Some local firms have begun to preserve meat, fish, vegetable and fruit in tins and bottles, but for reasons unexplainable, they have put on labels and marks almost identical with the imported products of similar nature, instead of featuring their distinctly Chinese and, particularly, local products.

When many parts of China are these days facing constant fear of destruction, Szechuen, because of its resourcefulness and still being free from immediate danger of war, should proceed on its original program of construction in order to fulfill its important duty of being the life-line of the Nation; but it needs experienced and enterprising men as well as capital to put its possibilities into realization, and the spirit which once carried so many from Kwangtung and Fukien to develop the Straits and the Philippines should lead many to west China, once the seat of operation of the Han Dynasty, the sons of which were feared and respected by the Barbarians.

While busy preparing for national and self-defense, the people of Szechuen are not losing sight of the future possibilities. Recently the leading traders in Szechuen met at Chungking and suggested to the minor manufacturers that now is their time to revive their handicraft and small industries. The organization of the Superientendent of Customs at Chungking has been disposed of as from October first as an economy measure during the war, but the superientendent himself with a clerk will still function as usual but now with an office inside the Customs House.

(Continued on page 146)

League Assembly Adopts Committee Report Denouncing Japan

With the strong speech of President Roosevelt still ringing in their ears, the Assembly of the League of Nations Oct. 6 adopted the two reports of the Advisory Committee in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict as well as the Committee's resolution expressing moral support for China. One of the reports finds that Japan has invaded China in contravention of her obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris, while the other suggests a conference of members of the League which are parties to the Nine-Power Treaty. Undoubtedly encouraged by President Roosevelt's address, all members voted in favor, except the Siamese and Polish delegates, who abstained.

Immediate effect was given to the resolution by the dispatch of invitations to League members among the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty to confer on the Far Eastern situation. They comprise the British Empire (including South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and India), Belgium, China, France, Italy, Holland and Portugal, together with Bolivia, Denmark, Mexico, Norway and Sweden, who subsequently adhered.

Japan, as one of the signatories, will be invited, while the participation of the United States is believed to be virtually assured by President Roosevelt's state ment in Chicago.

Norman Davis Hastily Summoned to Washington

Hastily summoned from New York, Norman Davis, United States Ambassador at large, arrived in Washington, Oct. 8 to confer with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

China Pleased at League Action

Although falling far short of China's expectations, the Assembly resolution which adopted the Advisory Committee's report on the Sino-Japanese conflict provides at least a preliminary basis for future approaches to the League by the Chinese Government, members of the Chinese Delegation declared in Geneva, Oct. 8 before their departure. Referring to the text of the Assembly resolution, the Chinese delegates pointed out that although Japan was not actually named the aggressor, her action had been quite unmistakably deemed aggressive in the resolution.

No Immediate Prospect of Sanctions Against Japan

As regards sanctions against Japan, the Chinese delegates revealed that it was the opinion of the various Powers that so long as there is hope for mediation in the proposed forthcoming Nine Power Conference, sanctions should not be considered.

Method of U. S. Cooperation with League Discussed by Foreign Policy Association

Possible ways in which the League of Nations and the United States could co-operate against Japan were discussed at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in Washington, Oct. 10. It was considered that it would be possible for the League to impose an arms and shipping embargo against Japan and for the United States simultaneously to invoke the Neutrality Act to ban the export of arms and to prohibit American vessels from carrying war materials to either belligerent. This type of co-operation, in the opinion of the Association, might off set the damage which an American arms embargo would do to China.

"United Press" Summarizes Opinion on America's Policy in the Far East

The American Administration's desire to "halt war without war" is giving the U.S. Government its most difficult task since the Versailles Conference, a *United Press* message from Washington, Oct. 10, stated. It is felt that efforts must first be made to establish a unified, carefully prepared public opinion supporting the Administration's objectives in the Far East.

Mr. Roosevelt's immediate problem arises because the United States for a decade drifted towards isolation, culminating in the neuturality program as the goal of congressional foreign policy and the widely-heralded "most practical means of maintaining the United States at peace." President Roosevelt must now educate the public to the wisdom of his new policy and overcome the fixed ideas derived during the trend towards isolation.

A recent unofficial poll taken by the Institute of Public Opinion discovered on the question, "In which plan do you have more faith to keep us out of war—stricter neutrality laws on leaving the job to the President?" that 79 per cent of those voting favored stricter neuturality laws. The poll showed 70 per cent thought it was a mistake for the United States to enter the World War. The poll apparently was taken prior to President Roosevelt's Chicago address in which he denounced "international outlaws," but nevertheless indicated Mr. Roosevelt's new policy may have unforseen reactions.

Midway between force and moral pressure lies the possibility of fostering some concerted effort to restrain Japan's war-making through economic coercion. Such efforts, as far as the United States public is concerned, would command immediate support from labor and industrialists who consider Japanese competition unfair, but would encounter opposition from those business elements who feel it would do immense injury to business without real public good and ultimately would hurt the United States most. Some professional military leaders also would be sceptical as economic restraint would be merely a half blow, inviting retaliation without fully accomplishing the intended purposes.

In many respects (the *U.P.* message stated) President Roosevelt's role is comparable to President Wilson's during the early stages of the World War but President Roosevelt differs because, in addition to being a peace advocate, he is a life-long student of national defence and possesses a keen understanding of all defence problems. Mr. Roosevelt's policy in the long run is likely to represent the composite views of the State, War, Navy Departments and other advisers. He will foster peace but recognize the importance of having America's tremendous industrial and commercial power understood abroad.

STRIP POKER AS PLAYED IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

Nashville Tennessean. U.S.A.

"Shun Pao" Lauds League for Condemning Japanese Bombardment

The Shanghai *Shun Pao* in an editorial Sept. 30 favorably received the resolution passed by the League Assembly condemning the bombing of open Chinese towns and killing of Chinese non-combatants by Japanese aircraft.

The *China Evening News* in discussing recent League action, commented: "It must be made clear that the Chinese people are determined to resist to the last man. When our soldiers were killed at the front, Chinese soldiers in the rear would rush on to take their places. The fighting will go on till all Japanese soldiers are driven out of the Chinese territory. We are not afraid of the developments. We hope only that the League action will minimize the sufferings of the Chinese non-combatants."

Britain Ready to Cooperate in a Conference to Arrange Settlement

An assurance that the British Government was ready to participate, with other Powers concerned, in a conference to arrange for a settlement of the Far Eastern conflict was made by Viscount Cranborne, chief British delegate, at a meeting in Geneva, Sept. 29 of the Advisory Committee of 23.

Lord Cranborne in the course of his speech dealt at length with the policy of the British Government which, he said, was

based, in the Far East and elsewhere, on the necessity of maintaining peace. It was a policy calling, essentially, for the fullest international co-operation and also a policy which was in complete harmony with the principles of the Covenant and demanding the establishment of friendly understanding between China and Japan.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui Praises State Department Action

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement at a press interview in Nanking Oct. 8 in praise of the action of the U.S. State Department at Washington for its declaration in support of the League Nations. In a statement issued Oct. 7 the U.S. Government declared that Japan's action is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

THE "PROTECTOR" OF THE CHINA SHOP

—New York Times, N.Y.

Tokyo Thinks Powers Will Avoid Sanctions

Every effort will be made by the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact, should they meet in a conference to discuss the Sino-Japanese dispute, to avoid the adoption of any "strong-handed" measures against Japan in the opinion of Japanese diplomatic observers, Government officials and leading publicists interviewed by *Domei*. The Great Powers, it was agreed, would probably strive to bring the dispute to an end by an appeal to the two disputants to cease hostilities and open negotiations. No step, it was believed, would be taken by the Great Powers against Japan that would be regarded as likely to arouse serious repercussions. Ultimately, it was generally thought, the conferring Powers would refer the entire problem back to the League of Nations.

Nine-Power Conference to Be Held in Brussels

Brussels has been definitely decided upon as the meeting place of the Nine-Power Conference, the Belgian Government having given its consent.

Japan Is Informed of Italy's Support

Italy's "whole-hearted support" of Japan's actions in China was conveyed to Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Signor Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, Oct. 9. Calling at the Gaimusho the envoy informed the Japanese official that the Italian nation, "solidly united under Premier Benito Mussolini," is wholeheartedly suppprting Japan's stand in the current dispute. Mr. Horinouchi, on behalf of the Japanese Government and nation, expressed profound appreciation of the Italian sympathy and support.

"U. S. Determined to Cooperate with Signatories of Nine-Power Treaty"—Roosevelt

The determination of the United States to co-operate with other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, including China and Japan, in an effort to find a solution of the Far Eastern conflict was expressed by President Roosevelt Oct. 12 in a "fireside chat," the keynote of which was peace. Such co-operation, he said, would, for example, be one of the possible paths which the United States would follow in her search for means to peace throughout the world. He stated that he would call a special session of Congress to open Nov. 15.

"And we, Honorable Franco, go to liberate China from the grip of the Chinese!

—Daily Herald, London

Japan Explains Its Policy in Regard to Attacks on Junks

The policy of Japanese warhsips in connection with the enforcement of the blockade against Chinese vessels was explained by a spokesman of the Foreign Office Oct. 7, When any Chinese junks were found carrying arms, ammunition or other military supplies for Chinese forces, the spokesman said, the Japanese inspecting party admonished the crews, threw the supplies overboard, and released the junks with their crews. All bona-fide junks, he declared, would be released. Pirate junks, however, said the spokesman would be suppressed ' This unquestionably the duty of warships, even in peace time, as indicated by the existence of an agreement between the British and Japanese navies on the subject," the spokesman added.

Dantzig to Become Anti-Jewish Stronghold

That a German wide-scope "defense campaign against Jewry" will soon be launched in Dantzig was announced to a thrilled audience by Herr Foerster, Nazi leader in Dantzig, Oct. 11, at the inaugural session of the National-Socialist Congreess. Moreover, Herr Hitler, the speaker pointed out, will officially open an era of renewed anti-semitism throughout Germany in the very near future.

Japanese Correspondent Fosters German-Nazi Anti-Jewish Propaganda

A striking example of German-Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda *via* Japan was recently brought to light in the *North China Daily News*. It cited correspondence from Shanghai, in the *Tokyo Hochi*, alleging that Jardines, described as the biggest arms merchants in China, were financed by Jewish merchants.

The Japanese correspondent also vented his spleen on the Chinese currency system, which he says was established by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross with the assistance of Sir Victor Sassoon, who, it is naively remarked, is "as much of Jewish descent as Sir Frederick."

The Japanese correspondent also mentioned that Jewish influence is supreme in the Shanghai Municipal Council. This was evidently intended as a slap at H. E. Arnhold—who, however, has in the meantime retired, and is enjoying a holiday in the British Isles.

Soviets Admit Giving Material Assistance to China

A *Havas* message from Londen quoted reports from well-informed circles in Moscow admitting that Soviet Russia was granting material assistance to China, but emphasized that this assistance cannot be carried out on a broad scale owing to difficulties in transportation and the lack of communications between the Trans-Siberian and Outer-Mongolia on the one hand. and between the Turk-Sib Railway and Sinkiang on the other. They added that it was practically impossible to find transportation facilities between Sinkiang and the zones of hostilities. As to deliveries of planes to China, they added that difficulties were almost as great, for the airdrome nearest to Sinkiang is the Tashkent field where there is no sign of activity at present.

Speculations Regarding Bogomoloff's Visit to Moscow

Political ciriles in Moscow expressed doubt that the arrival of M. Bogomoloff foreshadows a change in the Soviet's heretofore prudent policy in the Far East, in the near future at least, and emphasized that Soviet circles are most satisfied to see the Japanese commit themselves gradually deeper in complications with China, stating that Soviet Russia is by no means contemplating to follow the Japanese example.

Soviets Shoot 14 on Charges of Wrecking and Spying

Fourteen persons were executed in White Russia Oct. 10 on charges of wrecking and Trotskyist spying. These included five high officials of the Grain Trust, who were convicted of conspiring to destroy the country's food reserves and disrupt the Red Army's bread supply. The men allegedly confessed to infecting thousands of tons of grain with parasites, sabotaging the construction of elevators, disorganizing the distribution of foodstuffs to the population and mixing glass and metal with the Red Army's cereals, all designed to antagonize the people against the Government. The other nine were executed on a charge of wrecking the White Russian railway under instructions from the Polish and Japanese Intelligence Services.

China and Russia Trying to Form Joint Front, Says "Yomiuri"

China, Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia are now trying to form a joint anti-Japanese front, the Tokyo *Yomiuri* reported Oct. 9. Giving as its source "certain authoritative sources," the *Yomiuri* declared that three representatives of the Nanking Government accompanied D. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, when he left for Moscow by air, "by way of Ulan Bator," the Capital of the Outer Mongolian Soviet Republic. These Chinese officials, the journal alleged, were entrusted with the mission of persuading Outer Mongolia to declare war on Japan. The journal alleged that war preparations are going on "feverishly" in Ulan Bator, under the personal command of Marshal Vasilii Bluecher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, who is constantly travelling by air between Ulan Bator and Khabarovsk."

Major-Gen. Lepin, military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Nanking, left Wuhu for Moscow by air on Oct. 2, after conferences with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the daily alleged. The Soviet officer, according to the journal, travelled by way of Lanchow and Sinkiang.

Ominous Rumbles from the Far East

(Christian Century, July 14)

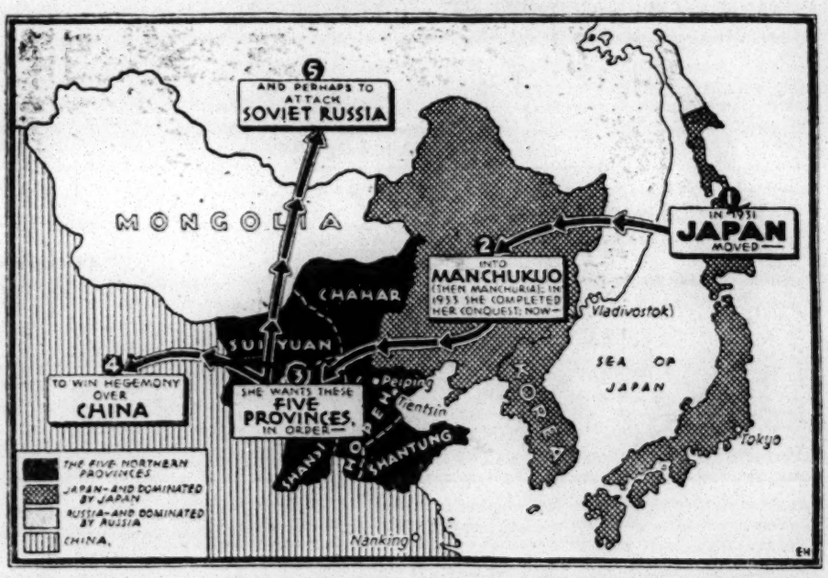
For the moment, all is quiet on the Amur. Russian forces are reported to have withdrawn from the islands where they clashed with Japanese early this month, and the Japanese government is said to be satisfied that the "invasion" of the puppet state of Manchukuo has been halted. But the clash never should have happened in the first place, and the fact that it did happen serves to emphasize the dangerous state of affairs which obtains in the Far East. There was nothing about the two islands in the Amur river which made them worth fighting over, either for the Russians or the Japanese. Still less was there anything about the location of a theoretical but unsurveyed boundary line along the watercourse of that river which should have made Tokyo willing to run the risk of a major embroilment. Nevertheless, fighting broke out. Why? The only explanation which seems to ring true is to be found in dispatches from Tokyo which state that the Japanese army carried out this maneuver as a means of "feeling out" the red army, to discover whether the internal disaffection which Moscow claims to have uncovered in the west has spread to the Siberian front. Tokyo, these dispatches state, is convinced by what happened along the Amur that the red army in Siberia is no longer the formidable fighting force it once was. But if this explanation is true, it goes to show how intimately the Oriental situation is tied up with that in Europe, and how mischievous an instrument is the German-Japanese alliance. At the present moment Hitler is obviously working feverishly to find out how far he can go (1) with Great Britain, and (2) with the red army. The Tokyo dispatches are equivalent to saying that he has been able to use the Japanese army to discover the answer to his second problem. Quite as much as anything which has happened in Spain recently, this brief burst of gunfire along the Amur must be taken as warning of the steadiness and speed with which the old world continues its drift toward war.

Russia Buys Most American Arms; Japan Most Scrap Iron

Russia was the largest purchaser of arms in the United States in September, spending over U. S. $10,000,000, according to the records of the Munitions Control Board made public in Washington, Oct. 6. More than half this sum was spent in war vessels.

China was America's second biggest client. She spent U. S. $2,809,000 during the month, principally on bombs, hand-grenades and mines.

"COCKPIT OF ASIA"



—*New York Times Magazine*

The Soviet expenditure is believed to have been for materials and equipment for two battleships, which Russia sought to buy some time ago from private American contractors. The figures of the Munitions Board were the first intimation that the United States Government has given approval to the battleship transaction, to which objections were raised originally on technical grounds.

Japan was the heaviest purchasher of scrap-iron from the United States for the first eight months of the year. She purchased 737,200 tons for the period and was followed by Great Britain and Italy, a telegram from Washington, Oct. 7 stated.

America's Exports of Munitions to Japan Show Large Increase in Five Years

American exports of munitions and war materials to Japan have increased more than five times during the five years ending December 31, 1936, according to figures compiled by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. In 1932, the year of the first Shanghai war, the value of these shipments was (in U.S. dollars) $2,805,744; 1933, $6,039,506; in 1934, $13,309,846; in 1935, $12,936,241; and in 1936 about $15,000,000. But even this tremendous increase has been completely overshadowed by developments in 1937 when during the first five months Japan bought nearly $22,000,000 worth of war materials in the United States—approximately 50% more than the amount purchased during the whole of 1936.

Japanese Army Now Holds Forty Thousand Square Miles of Chinese Territory South of Peiping

The vanguard of Japanese troops in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone reached Yingtsun, fifteen miles south of Shihchiachwang Oct. 12. The Japanese also claim advances south of Pingshan, on the Chinese left flank, towards Tsingsing, centre of the Sino-British coal mining enterprise, on the railway from Shihchiachwang to Taiyuanfu.

The Japanese have advanced more than 150 miles in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, and more than 100 miles in the Tientsin-Pukow Railway sector, in less than a month, thereby placing at least 40,000 square miles of Chinese territory south of Peiping under Japanese military occupation.

Han Fu-chu Orders His Subordinates to Fight Japanese to a Finish

All government employees in Shantung were ordered Oct. 10 by General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the provincial government, to vow resistance against the Japanese until death. The order, written by General Han himself on the occasion of the National Independence Day, reads as follows: "The Japanese want to destroy our state and our people. We must fight to the bitterest end for our only chance of survival is through braving death. To fight to death is our duty, because it is for the purpose of saving our nation, glorifying our ancestors and creating bliss for our posterity. It deserves our sacrifices. Fight, Fight, Fight!"

Han Fu-chu Determined to Defend Tsinan to Last Man

Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung provincial government, is grimly determined to defend the territory under his care to the very last man, a special Tsinan dispatch to the Shanghai *Ta Kung Pao*, Oct. 9, stated. Gen. Han's determined stand to resist to the end Japanese invasion, the message said, was made clear at an interview with the representatives of various pubilc organizations in Tsinan Oct. 8. "It is my duty as army commander to defend the nation's territory," Gen. Han was quoted to have said, "and even if the Japanese are at the gates of Tisnan I will lead my men to defend it to the last."

Japanese Munitions Train "Stolen"—Driver Catches Guards Unaware

The Chengchow populace are stated to be singing high praise of the patriotism of a Chinese locomotive driver, who single-handed "captured" a Japanese munitions train. The driver, (according to *Central News*) recently was commissioned to take a train, fully loaded with ammunition and war supplies, from Peiping southward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway under Japanese guards.

As the train reached a "certain point," the message said, the Japanese guards alighted. Seizing the opportunity of their temporary absence, the driver immediately started the train and in full speed drove the train straight to the Chinese defence lines. Upon learning of the driver's sensational feat, Chien Tsung-cheh, Managing Director of the Lunghai Railway, awarded him a grant of $1,000.

Japanese Units Enter Shihchiachwang

Shihchiachwang, the junction of the Ping-Han and Cheng-Tai railways and last Chinese stronghold in Hopei Province was entered Oct. 10 by the right wing of the Japanese forces operating in that sector, the headquarters of the North China Garrison announced in Tientsin the same night.

With the occupation of Shihchiachwang, the Japanese troops have assumed a dominant position in North China, Japanese military authorities in Tientsin claimed Oct. 11.

Japanese Predict Early Fall of Suiyuan Capital

With Japanese and Inner Mongolian troops rapidly converging upon Kweisui from all four points of the compass, the fall of the Suiyuan provincial capital was regarded by the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin this week as being imminent.

Gen. Ma Organizes "Dare-to-Die" Corps in Suiyuan Province

General Ma Chan-shan, whose name will be remembered in connection with the Nonni River bridge battle during the 1932 Sino-Japanese hostilities, has organized a "Dare-To-Die" corps in Suiyuan Province, a spokesman for the Japanese army in Shanghai Oct. 10 declared.

Mongol Troops Stated to Have Taken Paotou

Riding through deep snow, Mongolian cavalry captured Paotou, terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and one of Suiyuans most important towns, a *Domei* message from Tientsin Oct. 9 stated. Two other Mongolian units, moving from different directions, were meanwhile closing in on Kweihua, Capital of the province. One of these flying columns, it was stated, occupied Chihsiaying, about 40 klms. west of Kweihua on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

Punishment Is Sought for Ex-Tientsin Mayor

Severe punishment for General Chang Tze-chung, former Mayor of Tientsin, for his part in the recent Peiping-Tientsin debacle, was demanded by the All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance in a telegram to the Directorate-General of Military Law, in Nanking, *Central News* stated. General Chang, according to un-official reports, is now in Nanking, having been escorted there from Tsinan by appointees of General Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung, who is now directing his forces in defending his province against Japanese onslaughts.

Chang Tse-chung Admits Mistakes, But Says He is Not Lacking in Patriotism

Lieut.-General Chang Tse-chung, former Mayor of Tientsin and Commander of the 38th Division, told *Central News Agency*, in Nanking Oct. 11, that his only objective in proceeding to Nanking was to await willingly whatever punishment that might be meted out to him by the National Government. He made an emphatic denial that his recent trip to Tsinan was on a mission to persuade General Han Fu-chu to engage in activities detrimental to the national welfare on behalf of the Japanese. "General Han's present attitude and my presence in Nanking," he stated, "are testimony that such rumors were spread with ulterior motives." Though stupid by nature, which was responsible for the mistakes he had made in the Tientsin-Peiping area, General Chang said, he was not lacking behind others in patriotism.

Soochow Railway Station Bombed—One Japanese Plane Shot Down

The Soochow Railway Station was severely bombed by nine Japanese planes shortly afternoon Oct. 11. One civilian was killed and five others were wounded and three coaches demolished. During their 10-minute raid one of the bombers was brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns outside the Chimen Gate. The pilot met instant death, while the machine was completely destroyed.

Flying in groups of three, nine Japanese planes raided Nanchang Oct. 11, killing a number of civilians and destroying several buildings in the vicinity of Niuhong Station, the southern terminus of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway. Although they aimed at the newly constructed Chung Cheng Bridge in Nanchang, the bombs all missed their marks. Simultaneously three Japanese planes visited Yushan in northern Kiangsi where they unloaded three explosives. Several other cities in eastern Kiangsi were also visited by enemy aircraft but they did not drop any bombs.

Poor-House in Canton Among Houses Destroyed by Japanese Airplanes

The Poor House at Canton, taking care of hundreds of paupers, was among the buildings destroyed by Japanese airplanes in their raid over Canton Oct. 10. Scores of the inmates, most of them being elderly persons and children, were blasted to death or mutilated.

Japanese Planes Bomb Towns on Lunghai Railway

Taking off from an airacrft carrier outside Lienyun Harbor, eight Japanese airplanes raided various points along the Lunghai Railway Oct. 10. Five of them flew to Tamiao, east of Hsuchow, where they dropped five bombs, damaging two coaches. Later they proceeded to southern Shantung to continue their work of destruction. The remaining three enemy planes bombed Sanpao, Fuli and Shiehssu and other towns along the line, the resultant damage being slight.

Primary School Students Killed by Japanese Aircraft

Scores of primary school students were killed by Japanese aircraft during their raids on Yuehwangssu in Taitsang on Oct. 7. These students were attending classes when the raiders rained bombs on their school.

Japanese Naval Planes Bomb Chinese Communication Lines

Chinese military concentrations and supply and communication lines in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kwangtung Provinces were bombed by Japanese naval aircraft on Sunday, according to a communique issued the following morning by the headquarters of the Japanese Fleet in Shanghai.

Japanese Lose Five Planes in Abortive Raid on Nanking

The most thrilling air battle which Nanking has ever witnessed took place above the Capital city on the afternoon of Oct. 12 when pursuit planes engaged in prolonged dog-fights.

The alarm was sounded at 2 o'clock, and 40 minutes later nine Japanese heavy bombers appeared from the north-east heading south, straight across the city. The invaders were met by very heavy anti-aircraft fire but succeeded in bombing the area outside the south city, where the airdrome and arsenal are situated, collumns of dense smoke indicating where the bombs landed. These were the heaviest bombs to be used at Nanking so far. Chinese pursuit planes immediately went up, and three Japanese fighters suddenly swooped down from a great height in an attempt to protect the bombers. Spectacular dog-fights followed, while the anti-aircraft guns stopped, leaving the sky open for the fighters. Finally, evewitnesses claim, one Chinese pursuit got above a Japannese bomber, which burst into flames as it was shot down. The plane crashed into a house in Siaotungmen killing all the five occupants and setting fire to a number of houses. Meanwhile, one Chinese pilot, who was apparently wounded, managed to land his machine safely at the Ming Palace airdrome in the midst of the battle. He suffered only a slight injury to his cheek.

Central News stated that five of the 17 Japanese planes which raided Nanking and Kiangyin Oct. 12 were shot down by Chinese pursuit planes, two in Nanking and two in Kiangyin.

Japanese Lose 109 Planes Since Aug. 14

Forty-eight Japanese planes were shot down by Chinese airmen or anti-aircraft gunners in the Nanking, Shanghai and Canton sectors during the month of September, according to official statistics issued by Nanking Oct. 8. Sixteen other Japanese planes were listed as having been damaged, one of which managed to get away.

This brings the total of Japanese planes shot down by the Chinese since August 14 to 109, according to Nanking figures. Sixty-one were reported to have been brought down between Aug. 14 and Aug. 31, inclusive.

Of the number brought down in September, the Nanking report states, 14 were dropped during Japanese bombing raids over Nanking, eight in raids over the Shanghai sector and seven over Canton.

Japanese Planes Again Raid Whampoa—Two of Their Bombers Shot Down

Twenty persons were killed and wounded at Whampao early morning Oct. 10 when 8 Japanese planes raided the harbor. Altogether seven bombs were dropped. The enemy planes discharged three explosives at Bocca Tigris Forts, but all of them missed their targets and failed to do any damage. Many bombs were also dropped on the outskirts of Canton.

Two Japanese bombers were shot down during their attempted bombing of the Canton-Hankow line. One machine was discovered at Pinan village in the Chungshan District; the other at Shashan near Tungkwan.

Japanese Naval Planes Active in North China

Japanese naval aircraft Oct. 8 saw considerable action in North China along the Tientsin-Pukow railway according to a communique issued by the Japanese Fleet authorities. Among the military objectives destroyed by naval aircraft, the communique said, were locomotives, military trains and tracks at Taian, south of Tsinan; Tawenkow, south of Taian, and Yenchow and Tsaochwang in Shantung Province. Another flight of naval 'planes, the communique added, inflicted heavy damages on a torpedo-boat near Kiangyin along the Yangtze.

Americans Evacuating From Haichow Have Exciting Experiences

An "eye witness", writing from Haichow under date of Sept. 19, to the *North China Daily News*, gave some details of the evancuation of Americans from that district. The American destroyer *Pope* had been detailed on that date to effect the evacuation, both the Chinese and Japanese authorities having been notified of the date, and both agreed to cooperate in the evacuation. The evacuees, nevertheless, went through some exciting experiences. One Japanese bomb struck one of the bridges across the Haichow River on the motor road to Chingkow. Two bombs made large holes in the soft ground in front of the military camp for artillery units which are protecting the Haichow airfield. These bombs struck just a few yards from the road which had been traversed, just a short while before, by American citizens who were going to and from the harbor, and just a very short while after the explosion this same road was travelled by two Americans on their way to the port for embarkation.

British Bluejackets Reach Hongkong After Exciting Trip

After an anxious three-day journey, during which the Canton-Hankow Railway was bombed at several points, 250 British naval officers, men and marines from the cruiser *Capetown*, arrived in Hongkong on the night of Oct. 10. The journey from Hankow was twice interrupted because of damage to the line: first at Lokchong, 140 miles north of Canton, where the party had to pass a whole night, and then at Yintak, 28 miles north of Canton, where the train was halted for the greater part of Friday. The departure of the 250 men from the *Capetown*, which is marooned in the Yangtsze, leaves a personnel of less than 100 aboard the cruiser; just enough to take the ship to Shanghai as soon as the Yangtsze is reopened for navigation.

Hongkong British Submarine Squadron Holds Ten-Day Maneuvers

For five days beginning Oct. 11, the fourth submarine squadron of the British Far Eastern Fleet is holding maneuvers to the south-east of Hongkong. "War practices" have been going on at forts and land batteries all over the island since Oct. 1.

200,000 Armed Men in Kwangsi Waiting for Orders to Fight Japanese

Troops and civilians in Kwangsi, all willing to sacrifice everything, including their lives, to defend the nation against Japanese aggression, have been flooding the offices of provincial leaders with petitions asking that they be permitted to "march to the front," according to a statement by General Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route Army, upon his arrival in Changsha Oct. 10 from Kweilin en route to Nanking.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, Confers with Generals in South China

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, arrived in Canton Oct. 10 on instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for conferences with Generals Wu Teh-chen and Yu Han-mou, respectively Governor and Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung.

24,000 Italians Sent to Libya—British Increase Egyptian Army Estimates

Italy is rapidly strengthening her garrison in Libya. During the past three weeks, no fewer than 24,000 troops, or the equivalent of nearly two divisions, have been officially sent to Tripoli. The latest batch to leave Italy numbered 4,700 men.

British Appropriate More Money for Egyptian Army

The British Cabinet this week authorized a supplementary estimate of £1,014,000 for the army and the defence of Egypt's frontiers.

Italy Not To Attend Nine-Power Parley

Official quarters in Rome Oct. 12 declared that Italy will decline to attend the Nine-Power Conference.

The conference will probably begin during the coming week.

Big U.S. Rearmament Program Seen By New York "Times"

The opinion that President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago last week, in which he strongly denounced aggressor nations, signifies the approach of an extensive American re-armament program, is strongly held in American financial quarters, the *New York Times* stated, Oct. 7.

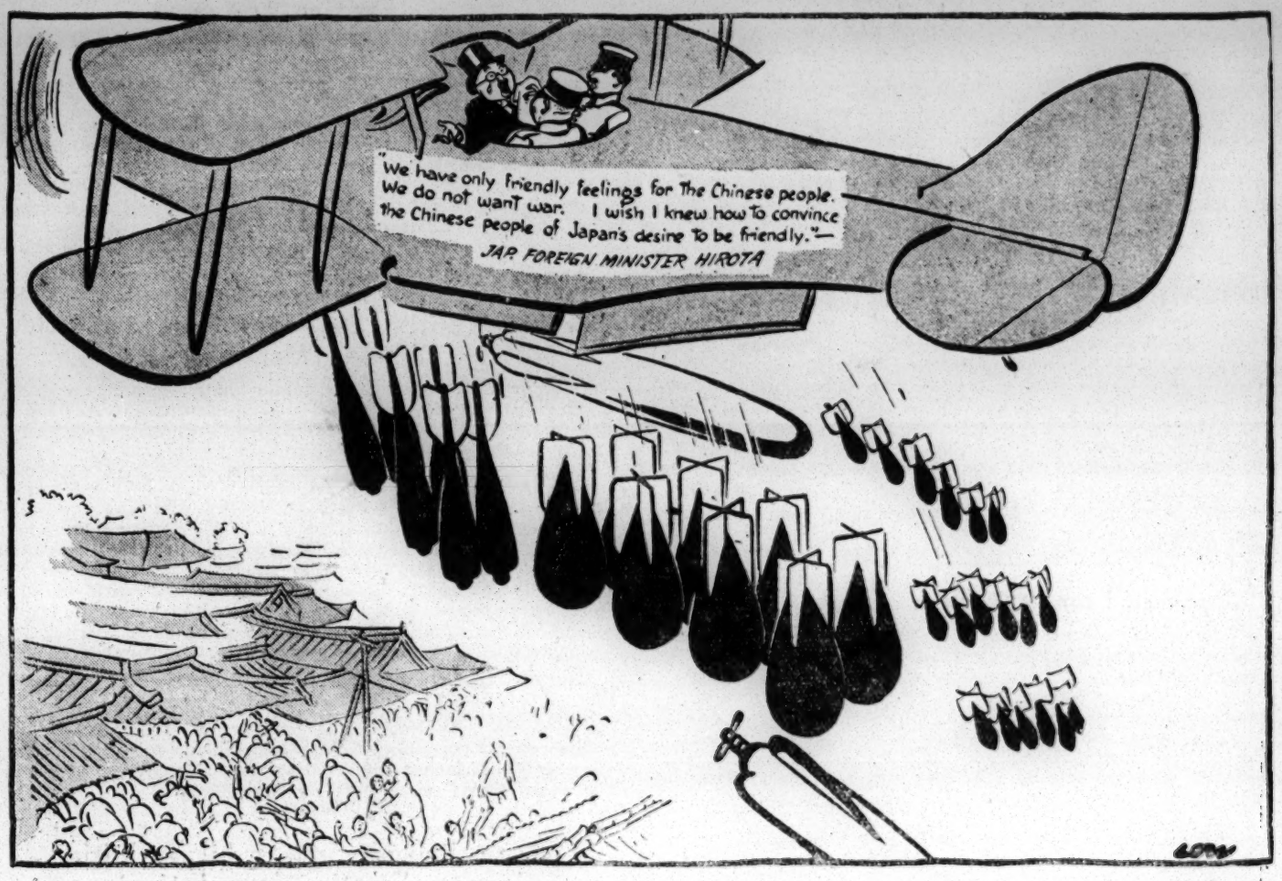
General Macarthur, Military Adviser to Philippines, to Retire End of Year

It was officially announced in Washington Oct. 12 that General Douglas Macarthur, United States military adviser to the Government of the Philippine Islands, would retire from active service on December 31. During the War he commanded on active service in France the 42nd or Rainbow Division, one of the first divisions of the United States regular army to reach the theatre of war.

In 1922, he returned to the Philippines as officer in command of the District of Manila and of the Philippine Division. On his return to Washington he was placed in command of the Philippine Department, a position which he held until 1930.

The same year, he became Chief of Staff of the United States Army and the youngest General in the Army. His term as Chief of Staff expired in November 1934, but he remained at his post at the request of President Roosevelt.

GOOD WILL FLIGHT OVER CHINA—AN ENGLISH VIEW


"We have only friendly feelings for the Chinese people. We do not want war. I wish I knew how to convince the Chinese people of Japan's desire to be friendly."—
JAP. FOREIGN MINISTER HIROTA
LOW

—Low—*All Countries*

Chinese Celebrate Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of Republic

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic, popularly referred to as the "Double Ten" anniversary was celebrated throughout China October 10. It had been announced previous to the date that, owing to the war situation, the celebrations would not be on such an extended scale as in some previous years, and in the Yangtsze Valley there were heavy rains to discourage outdoor demonstrations. However, not only in the Capital, but in Shanghai, the celebrations were conducted on a quite elaborate cale.

The main arteries of Nanking were bedecked with flags for the occasion. Under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, the Central Party Headquarters celebrated the event at a special meeting. Practically all the important figures in Nanking attended the meeting, which was made particularly memorable because of the trying circumstances under which it was held. General Chiang Kai-shek was among those present.

In Shanghai all the vessels in the harbor (except the Japanese) dressed ship for the occasion. A commemoration meeting was held by the Shanghai City Government at Fenglinchiao, at which O. K. Yui, the Mayor, delivered an address on the significance of the National Day and urged the people to be prepared to fight to the bitter end so as to ensure the final victory for the Chinese. Various public organizations held their respective meetings to celebrate, but all in a very simple way in accordance with the government's instructions. National flags were displayed everywhere.

Anti-Japanese posters in Chinese, English and French were stuck on walls, windows and doors, and displayed from motor-cars, and patriotic slogans were shouted by animated groups in the main streets. The chief demonstration occurred in the Louza district at noon and centred about the intersection of Nanking Road and Chekiang Road, the scene of many past manifestations. It was a well organized affair in which several hundred Chinese took part, most of them being students and Boy Scouts. Many girls were also in the crowd.

The demonstration culminated in 300 members of the crowd taking a public oath of allegiance to China, with raised right hands, in front of Wing On's department store. They signed a pledge promising to defend their country to the last man.

Printed sheets commemorating the event were distributed to the crowd at the corner of Nanking Road and Chekiang Road. Besides expressing lively patriotic sentiments, they contained cartoons showing wounded Chinese soldiers and Chinese civilians helping the fighting forces with their labor and "conforts." One of the sketches showed a ricsha puller refusing money from a wounded soldier riding in his vehicle.

Madame Kung Urges Women to Subscribe for Liberty Bonds

Chinese women throughout the nation were urged to mobilize all their monetary resources to buy Liberty Bonds by Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the Vice-President of Exetutive Yuan and Minister of Finance, in a radio broadcast over station XQHC. in Oct. 10, Madame Kung, who was recently elected to head the women's division of the Liberty Bond drive, pointed to the supeme sacrifice which the Chinese soldiers on the front are making daily in the defense of their country. She appealed to the Chinese women to make similar sacrifice for China in their own field by aiding the campaign for Liberty Bonds.

Central Government Devises Means to Exchange Precious Metals for Legal Tender Notes

A set of regulations governing the conversion of precious metals into legal tender notes was promulgated by the Ministry of Finance in Nanking Oct. 10. The regulations, it was understood, were formulated to facilitate and promote the patriotic campaign started sometime ago for people to contribute their wedding rings and other gold and silver ornaments to the National Government in support of the "War Chest." Those who offer their gold or silver to the Government, the regulations stipulate, may ask for an evaluation and receive back the value in legal tender notes.

Usual Public Drawing for Consolidation Loan Bonds Is Held in Shanghai

The fourth public drawing of Class C Bonds of the 25th Year (1936) Consolidation Loan and the ssventeenth drawing of the 18th Year (1929) Hopei Province Short Term Loan for the Improvement of the Haiho were held on October 9, at the premises of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association.

Chinese in Straits Settlement Supporting China s Resistance Against Japan

Chinese residents in the Straits Settlement, from business magnates to maid servants, are contributing money to swell China's war chest, according to a recent arrival in Shanghai from Singapore. Street vendors selling ice cream, candy, noodles and other eatables, vie with each other in donating their day's income, ranging sometimes from a few dollars to sizeable amounts, to China's cause.

Japan's Export Trade With China Drastically Crippled

The Tokyo *Asahi* Sept. 26 stated that the Japanese export trade with China has been drastically crippled since the outbreak of the China Incident. During August, Japanese exports, to North China sharply dived to Yen 1,564,000, to Central China to Yen 1,581,000 and to South China to Yen 36,000.

Because of the aggravation of the disturbance and the suspension of Chinese coastal navigation by the Japanese Navy, Japanese trade with Central and South China has now been completely stopped, the *Asahi* continued, with the shipments being continued to North China alone "where peace and order are being kept under military supervision."

According to the announcement by the Customs Office, the All-China trade during August made a drastic drop due to the wide-scaled aggravation of the disturbance, the total volume of trade, including both imports and exports, falling by more than 52 per cent to 100,688,000 yuan as compared with the July trade.

Japan Suspends Gold Shipments Because of Export Excess

The Tokyo *Asahi* Sept. 28 stated that the import excess in the Japanese foreign trade has already shattered the Yen 780,000,000 mark due to the increasing influx of foreign commodities resultant from the progress of the industrial productivity expansion drive and the increasing purchase of munitions necessities. Since March, this year, the Japanese Government had been making continuous large shipments of gold abroad in an effort to adjust the import-excess trend in the international accounts. With the foreign trade steadily tending toward the export excess in recent decades, however, the Government has had to suspend overseas gold shipments for the past one month or so.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was plunged into consternation by the denunciation of Japan by the U.S. State Department, and many issues slumped heavily.

Japanese Army Casualties in Shanghai Area Placed at 2,800

Japanese officers and men killed in action on the Shanghai front between Aug. 23 and Oct. 7 numbered 2,800, the Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai disclosed Oct. 10. In addition to these casualties 300 men lost their lives as the result of cholera epidemic. The spokesman, however, emphasized that the epidemic was now under control. The dead were sent to Japan after cremation.

Japanese Admiralty Issues Statement on War in China —Admits 1,133 Casualties

The achievements of the Japanese naval airforce since the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities were cited in a special communique issued by the Japanese Admiralty in Tokyo Oct. 10.

Seven Chinese cruisers and eight gunboats, the communique asserted, have been either sunk or badly damaged while other units of the Chinese navy have been successfully bombed. According to the Admiralty's statement, 18 Chinese men-of-war have been put out of commission by Japanese naval 'planes.

Referring to the number of Chinese 'planes destroyed while on the ground or shot down in combat, the communique claimed that 324 have been destroyed. Of these, the communique said, 181 were shot down in combat while 143 were demolished while on the ground. Also bombed, the communique claimed, were 18 airdromes, 10 arsenals and 20 strategic points along the Canton-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Shanghai-Nanking and Chekiang-Kiangsi railways.

Regarding Japanese losses, the Admiralty communique asserted that casualties sustained by the Navy since the commencement of the hostilities numbered 1,133 while 39 planes had been brought down.

Tokyo Denies the Existence of a Japanese-Italian Military Alliance

Existence of an Italo-Japanese military alliance was strongly denied in Tokyo Oct. 11 by a spokesman of the Foreign Office. The only ties binding the two nations now, he said, are "friendly relations, but nothing more." Asked to disclose Japan's attitude to a Nine-Power Conference to discuss the Sino-Japanese dispute, the spokesman declared that it would not be "timely" to reveal the Government's stand until an invitation to attend the conference is received here.

Tokyo Council Plans to Form 'Brain Trust'

Creation of a "brain trust," which will assist the Government in formulating State policies, was debated at a meeting of a subcommittee of the Privy Council in Tokyo Oct. 11. In view of the importance of the question, Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma and Mr. Gentaro Arai, respectively President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, attended the meeting.

Failing to reach an agreement, the councillors decided to have the final debate on the matter at a plenary session of the Council on Oct. 13.

The Government, according to *Domei*, has already asked Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, who failed to form a Cabinet following the mutiny of Feb. 26, 1936, with an offer of councillorship.

Other notables approached by the Cabinet included Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister; Admiral Baron Kiyotaro Abo, former Navy Minister, and Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and "stormy petrel" of the Navy. The remaining six members of the "brain trust," will be recruited from the ranks of prominent businessmen and politicians.

Washington Post

BUSHIDO.

"The unwritten code of moral principles regulating the actions of the Japanese knighthood, or Samurai; the chivalry of Japan."

Tokyo Militarists Taken to Task by London "Times" for Narcotic Policy

"It is disquieting to learn that a nation, which still professes a desire to regenerate the Far East by its example, should be so blind to the moral and physical damage which is being wrought under its aegis," an editorial in the *London Times* Oct. 12 stated referring to Japan, on the report of the League of Nations Committee on traffic in narcotics. The Chinese of North China and Manchukuo are the principal sufferers from this deplorable state of affairs, the editorial proceeded. It is now calculated, the *Times* stated, that 90 per cent of the world's illicit white drugs come from Manchukuo and those provinces in North China which the Japanese are over-running. Tientsin has been the centre of a vast distributive trade conducted under Japanese official protection. On the other hand, in Japan and Korea the laws against the sale and cultivation of narcotics are strictly enforced and drug addiciton is rare. There are limits, however, the *Times* pointed out, to the absorptive capacity of these Chinese, as the drug habit impoverishes its victims, and large-scale production of narcotics requires an expanding market. Here lies the danger to other countries. "Here, too," the journal declared, "lies a new danger to the prestige of Japan, which is already gravely impaired by the ruthless violence of its militarists."

"No government, however powerful," "The *Times* concluded, "can afford to incur the suspicion that it encourages the development of disreputable industries on an unprecendented scale."

Smuggling of Narcotics into U. S. Cut Down by War in Far East

The Sino-Japanese conflict has shown a marked effect upon narcotic smuggling on the west coast, the U. S. Treasury Department said Oct. 11. Narcotic prices have increased twenty to 25 per cent with attempted smuggling sharply reduced, officials stated.

Krupp's Iron Ore Patent to Assist Japan's Iron Smelters

Negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between Germany on the one hand and Japan and Manchukuo on the other, are in full progress, the *Tokyo Asahi* stated Oct. 12. The general aim of the negotiations, the journal said, is to regulate and expand trade between Germany and the two Oriental nations. The *Asahi* believed that the existing trade agreement between Germany and Manchukuo will be extended to include Japan. The Reich-Manchukuo Agreement provided for the export of Yen 100,000,000 worth of Manchurian staples to Germany in exchange for Yen 25,000,000 worth of German-made manufactured goods. In view of the new Empire's Five-Year plan of industrial development, the *Asahi* said, there is every indication that its purchases of German goods will be well in excess of limits set.

Japan last year purchased Yen 115,000,000 worth of German goods, selling to the Reich Yen 35,000,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise. In the first seven months of this year, Japan bought German goods valued at Yen 120,000,000, while Germany's purchases in this country have also been Yen 5,000,000 over the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

This growing trade, the *Asahi* said, makes it only natural that they should negotiate a new agreement to "cope with the new situation."

The journal believes the annual maximum exports of Manchurian goods to Germany should reach Yen 200,000,000, or double present figures if Berlin grants the new Empire credits of Yen 100,000,000.

Having bought a Krupp's patent for treatment of poor iron ores, the semi-official Showa Iron Works has decided to expand its annual production of pig iron from 700,000 to 1,700,000 tons.

The concern, capitalized at Yen 100,000,000, is reported to have paid Yen 7,000,000 for the patent. Orders for necessary equipment have already been placed in Germany.

Vice-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo, former President of the firm, departed for Germany this week to present Japan's stand in her dispute with China to the German public, and also to strengthen German-Japanese economic ties, a *Domei* message said.

Libellous Statements by "Domei" Refuted by National Military Council

The Chinese Military Council this week issued a statement to the effect that the Japanese News Agency, *Domei*, according to an official Chinese spokesman, is indefatigable in finding new subjects for misrepresentation, the latest example being the statement that Dr. Burcio, who was lent to the Chinese Government by the Legaue of Nations Health Organization, was unable to continue his activities because of the diversion of funds allotted for the improvement of public health towards war purposes, which the spokesman said was utterly devoid of truth. Equally without any foundation of truth was a story about Catholic priests being compelled to contribute to the war chest.

The Asiatic Front

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Chiang Kai-shek made a statement to the Chinese people saying that the present situation is not accidental, but has a long history revealing the expanding Japanese invasion and political pressure. A temporary settlement of the causes of the war—the war which is not a war—in the Peiping and Tientsin region, would be of no avail because Japan merely uses one settlement as a springboard for a further jump into Chinese territory.

The decisions of China's authorities frequently change over night, but the Chinese generalissimo has a reputation to sustain and he has been working on a well balanced program of national defense. He probably has not yet arrived at a point where he would willingly meet Japan for a final test.

If allowed to, he might delay the attempt at a settlement until his army had a longer period of training, until it had been better equipped and had been raised to greater numbers. It may be also that Japan is aware that time runs against it and not for it and puts the pressure on at this moment because its government thinks no other time will be so favorable.

Russia cannot be left out of speculation, although its internal affairs are extraordinarily bad. By execution it has lost the best generals in the Red army and the high command is in the hands of a man not regarded as a good soldier. One significant fact must be recalled, however. For about ten years the Chinese government has been beset by the communists of the interior. They have possession of or at times have overrun three or four provinces. Although they have been frequently described as disorderly mobs and gangs of bandits, they have had better military organization than those terms would indicate and they have been receiving soviet support.

Recently the Moscow government switched from a policy of aggression against Chiang Kai-shek and made a truce, if not a treaty, with him for the preservation of China against the Fascist aggression of Japan. This switch of purpose had a preamble and a precedent in Spain and seemed to be undeniably wise policy on Russia's part.

Moscow stood to gain nothing if a communist attack on China on one front made it wholly impossible for the Chinese to offer any sort of unified opposition to the increasing Japanese aggression.

The conflict in the north may be settled by the old sort of a temporizing agreement, although the Japanese government says that temporizing measures are of no value and the Chinese government says that it is prepared now to resist. Russia has given aid to the Spanish government with infinitely less cause than it finds in China. The help it could give to the Chinese generalissimo is already on the Chinese border. This aid would be formidable and it may even be determinative. Both in Japan and Russia another war is regarded as inevitable and if Russia is not demoralized militarily by the purge of its army one would be inclined to think that the hour to strike had struck.

U.S. Ambassador and Counsellor Give Funds For Chinese Wounded

Expressing sympathy for Chinese war refugees and wounded soldiers, Nelson T. Johnson, United States Aubassador, and Willys R. Peck, Embassy Counsellor, have respectively contributed $15 and $20 toward a relief fund. The Ambassador has also expressed admiration for the present relief work done by the women in Nanking.

Japanese Journalist Creates Stir in Singapore by Getting Interview with Dr. H. H. Kung

A stir was caused in Singapore Oct. 11 when a Japanese tpproached, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, on ahe m.v. *Victoria* en route to China, just as he was bidding farewell to his friends. Against the advice of his bodyguard, Dr. Kung granted an interview to the Japanese, a journalist employed by the Japanese newspaper in Singapore. "I told him that China would call an armistice as soon as Japan gave the lead," declared the Minister of Finance, when interviewed by *Reuter* subsequently After shaking hands, Dr. Kung added, the Japanese journalist. bowed ceremoniously and left.

Japanese Export Ban Made Effective

Japanese import and export restrictions, recently announced, were made effective as of October 11, according to the official *Gazette* (Tokyo Oct. 12). The actual prohibition applies principally to the export of munitions, Nipponese economists observed.

CHINA OPENS THE DOOR

(*Continued from page 128*)

Christianity has no monopoly on educational, medical or reconstructive methods as such. Now that China herself is adopting such methods, Christians become participators rather than pioneers. Why should that disturb us? Do we engage in services only in order that their distinctiveness may gain us a meed of credit? Are Christians less obligated to help make the world more Christlike because the methods used are not their distinctive possession? Which is more truly Christlike, to do only those things distinctively Christian or to participate with others in doing good? Christianity has had much to do with initiating reconstructive effort in China. But now that the initiating ideals are being appropriated by other agencies Christians must guard against being peeved. They must recognize that the day of distinctive Christian services is passing. Let us as cheerfully share with others both the work and the glory as once we tackled the work alone and claimed the glory for ourselves.

Christian Spirit Still Needed

Nevertheless, a question obtrudes itself. A process of the absorption of Christian energies is under way. What then is the function of the Christian school, hospital and church in China? That sounds like raising the question of the distinctive contribution of Christianity in another form. Perhaps so. It concerns the church most. For while school and hospital might find their services absorbed in national movements the church cannot be absorbed in anything even though it participates cooperatively in the New Life Movement.

Christian schools were set up to train leaders for the church, inculcate Christian teaching and lead people into the church. On the first task they have largely fallen down. The second they now do indirectly. As highways to church membership they are not now conspicuously successful. They might concentrate on the education of the children of Christians, but are not yet moving strnogly in that direction. Christians must continue to contribute to education in China. They must inject into education the Christian spirit and make their share therein a manifestation of the Christian purpose. But to determine finally their function under present-day cooperative conditions they must move together as a unit. China's open door necessitates that Christian schools rethink their function together.

Is the Christian hospital to continue primarily in order to insure that religious influences are brought to bear on patients? Or is it to be a place where the Christian desire to share in healing men manifests itself? Or both? Shall school and hospital be absorbed in the national movements in their fields? The Chinese government may supervise both of these more than it now does. What then? Both have moved somewhat apart from the church which can support neither. Even if the Christian distinctiveness of educational and medical service must fade yet there must remain a Christian function for both. What is it? I do not propose to answer that question. Future events will provide the answer When Christians spent energy in forcing open the doors of China they neither knew, much less attempted to answer, all the questions that must arise later. Neither can the full bearing of China's modern open door upon Christian institutions be known while we still stand on its threshold. The future function of Christian schools and hospitals is but one of the new questions. The changed situation in China is forcing many new issues upon Christianity. It faces a state alert to the need of the service of Christian institutions but one which is developing plans bigger than formerly envisaged. None of the old ideals quite fit this new situation. New ideals must be worked out. Perhaps Hangchow 1938 may furnish a lead.

New Tasks for the Churches

As to what the churches may do in response to China's appeal for their cooperation one can be somewhat more explicit. They may, as many of them do, stand aloof from all reconstructive movements. In that event they will gradually become isolated from the ongoing life of China, function only as places where tired spirits may seek ease and slip finally into the position so long held by Buddhism in China—become social nonentities. That is not to minimize what they may do to change individuals. But it is equal to saying that churches filled with changed individuals not tied up to reconstructive efforts would remain just a lot of good individuals. They would wield no influence in creating that larger social, economic and spiritual liberty at which modern Christian reconstruction aims.

On the other hand the churches may respond to China's call for reconstructive cooperation in accordance with their local situation, their strength and convictions. By so doing they would show that the revelation of God which, as has been said, came through a "village worker" can also, and must be, revealed in these days in cooperative welfare work. In that event their opportunity to disseminate their religious message would be greatly enlarged. Their reconstructive cooperation would serve as a testimony to the social value of their faith-dynamic.

So for the churches, China's call for cooperation means a parting of the ways. The churches have a choice. For Christian schools and hospitals the question is how they may function in the one way being set for them. For all of them a door is being opened through which is seen a road to which no end is in sight. But whatever that end may be it will not just happen. The Christian function therein must be sought and planned for. China is marching on. It is absorbing every energy that will help forward that march. Christian participants in that march must find their own function.

Christians should welcome China's call for their cooperation. But they must keep their eyes open and their minds alert. In the national movements in China there is danger that the influence of religion may be weakened. Christians must not let their service-energies be absorbed to that extent. While their services may lose in distinctiveness they must continue to put the Christlike spirit into reconstructive work. That may be the chief function of Christians in cooperative activities.

Above all, Christian cooperative reconstruction efforts should manifest the fruits of living contact with God. China's call for Christian cooperation shows that in this land the Christian faith can no longer confine itself to the verbal announcement of the evangel or the winning of intellectual acceptance of it. Faith and works must be joined. To achieve that is the modern task of Christianity in China. That is not a matter of long-distance missionary administration. Christianity in China will rise or fall by its own work. It faces an unprecedented opportunity. On it is laid the task of showing how reconstruction may be kept Christlike. Christians must enter China's open door even though they cannot foresee or foretell all that that entrance means either to China or their faith. To enter that door and render larger service and discover a new function is China's challenge to Christianity. To challenge China to make reconstruction really build up the whole of life is Christianity's modern task in China.

"Mr. X" Released From Wuchang Prison

Telegraphic communication was received in Shanghai Oct. 13 to the effect that Mr. X. (Joseph Walden), the mystery foreigner, had been released from the Wuchang Prison. Joseph Walden or Mr. X. as he was more commonly called during his sensational fight for recognition by the French authorities as well as the battle for freedom after being indicted on charges of Communism, was sentenced to serve 13 years' imprisonment in the Wuchang Jail in June, 1935. Providing a great sensation for Shanghai, Mr. X. was arrested early in June, 1935, by officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police upon the request of the Chinese authorities on suspicion of Communism. A certain amount of incriminating literature was found on him and then during sensational court hearings that followed, he refused to disclose either his name or nationality.

Finally a French lawyer appeared on his behalf before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court and claimed that Mr. X.'s name was Joseph Walden and that he was of French nationality. After repeated applications to the court Mr. X. was handed over to the French authorities, who investigated his claim to French citizenship, finally turning it down. Back at the Chinese tribunal in the International Settlement, the mystery foreigner fought a stormy battle for his release. He was finally ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities and was taken to Hopei High Court for trial, where he was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.

Japanese Deny Use of Chemicals—Say Burns May Be Caused by Bomb Explosion

Another alleged case of the employment of chemicals by Japanese forces in the Lotien sector was cited at the Japanese press conference Oct. 10, by a foreign correspondent who stated that he had seen Chinese wounded returning from the Lotien front, badly burned while others appeared to be suffering from asphyxiation. The Japanese spokesman was asked for an explanation. The reply, at first was a repetition of the specific statement of the Japanese some time ago that no chemicals have at any time been used by the Japanese during the present hostilities. When pressed for a clearer statement, the Japanese spokesman admitted that the effect from high explosives in some cases may appear much the same as that of certain chemicals. Those near to a high explosive shell or bomb may be completely burned, while others may find breathing hard due to presence of carbon monoxide.

Tens of Thousands of Plain Clothes Men Active Near Peiping

Well-informed circles state that there are from 50,000 to 100,000 Chinese plain clothes men in the western hills near Peiping. These plain clothes men are constantly engaged in close-quarter fightings with the Japanese troops. As a result large numbers of Japanese troops are compelled to be stationed in the western suburbs of Peiping, a Peiping message to the *Lib Pao*, Oct. 11, stated.

Men and Events

W. J. Hawkings of Marden & Co., returned to Shanghai this week from North China fully recovered from his recent illness.

It was announced in Kiev Oct. 11 that a further 12 persons had been executed in the Ukraine for sabotage of the grain harvest.

The death occurred in New York Oct. 11 at the age of 53, of Ogden Livingston Mills, Secretary of the Treasury during President Hoover's administration.

The Committee for the Maintenance of Order issued a proclamation in Peiping Oct. 12 changing the name of Peiping back to Peking, signifying the northern capital.

With the incidence of cooler weather and copius rainfall there has been a notable reduction in the number of cholera cases in the Shanghai district during the past week.

The Japanese quarters in the Hongkew Police station were hit during an exchange of artillery fire Oct. 8 between the Japanese warships in the Whangpoo and the Chinese batteries in the Pootung peninsula.

General Michael C. Diterichs, aged 64, member of the Russian High Command with the Allies at Gallipoli in 1917, and a renowned military tactician, died at his home, 395 Rue Cardinal Mercier, in Shanghai, Oct. 8.

The American Women's Club wishes to extend the privilege of using its Club Room to all American women in Shanghai. The Catering Department of the Club is now open and orders will be attended to promptly.

Of the 150,000 Chinese residents in Japan, approximately 75,000 have up to the end of September returned to China since the outbreak of renewed hostilities between the two countries, the *Central News* stated, Oct. 10.

The speaker at the Shanghai Rotary Club at the meeting last week, was A. Morley, editor of the *Shanghai Times*, who gave an interesting talk on the functions of the newspaper press, its history, and the important part it plays in the modern social structure.

The three cable companies in Shanghai announced Oct. 12 that additional cables having been laid through the Whangpoo River to connect up with the seagoing cables in the Yangtze; the cable service between Shanghai and all other parts of the world is now working normally.

Japanese naval and military authorities in Shanghai Oct. 8 claimed that the hundreds of Chinese prisoners in their hands were receiving "excellent" treatment. In support of this claim, a naval spokesman showed to foreign newspapermen photographs depicting Chinese captives at their places of detention.

Changes in the personnel of *Reuter's* (announced this week to take effect at the end of the year) include the appointment of William Turner, at present Overseas General Manager, and W. J. Moloney as joint General Managers for the East, under Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of the Company.

The latest venture of Trebitsch Lincoln (otherwise known as Abbot Chao Kung) is the so-called "League of Truth", which issued its second circular at Tientsin Oct. 1. The so-called Abbot has played many roles in his life-time, this latest being as an apologist for Japan in denunciation of "cant and humbug" concerning that country.

Edgar Snow, correspondent for several foreign newspapers in China, arrived in Shanghai this week by way of Tsinan, Tsingtao and other points to study the local situation. Mr. Snow is a frequent contributor to *Asia*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and other periodicals. His book "Far Eastern Front", covering the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, is a standard work.

The use of liquid fire and poison gas by the Japanese against the Chinese forces in the Shanghai area was alleged by the Chinese military spokesman Oct. 8. Gas, it was claimed, was used during the severe fighting in the Lotien area, during the previous four days, while "flame guns" were said to have been turned on Chinese positions two days previously in the Chapei area.

The body of I. I. Vrubel, 54-year-old Russian, badly mutilated by a shell was brought to the Bund, near Nanking Road, Shanghai in a small salvage boat in which he met death in the early hours of Oct. 12. The boat, belonging to Eastern Salvage Association, was moored alongside the Kwang Sing Road Jetty, near the Import and Export Lumber Co. in Yangtszepoo at 5 a.m., when a shell hit the victim.

One Chinese was killed and 14 others wounded by bomb splinters in the Settlement Oct. 12 during intensive Japanese air raids on the vicinity of the Central Mint. Watching the Japanese bombing operations from vantage points along the side of the creek, numerous Chinese had gathered in doorways and behind barricades which blocked the streets leading to the waterway, when one of the bombs dropped near the northern bank on Sochow Creek. Splinters and shrapnel hurtled across the narrow channel into a small group and 15 fell, one of them fatally injured.

U. S. Consul General Shot in Beirut by Syrian Who Wanted a Passport

J. Theodore Marriner, 45 American Consul-general, was assassinated in Beirut, Syrian Oct. 11 by an Armenian named Karayan, angered because he was refused a passport to visit the United States. Standing in a doorway of a narrow, crooked street, which forced the Consul's car, in which Mr. Marriner was travelling, to proceed slowly, the assassin fired six shots. The consul was struck in the head, breast and thigh.

Thirty-Nine Foreigners Accorded Decorations by Nanking Government

Thirty-nine foreigners received decorations from the National Government Oct. 10. Among those of special interest are the following: *Order of Brilliant Jade with Blue Cravat*— Dr. Westel W. Willoughby Adviser to the Chinese Embassy in Washington; Georges Padoux. Adviser to the National Government; Herr W. Timann, ex-German Consul-General in Hankow; James A. Thomas, retired American merchant at present living in New York for many years with the British-American Tobacco Co. in China—at present a trustee of Duke Univertity) and Prof. J. P. Maxwell, Professor of the Peking Union Medical College.

SZECHUEN LOCAL INDUSTRIES BENEFIT FROM YANGTSZE BLOCKADE

(*Continued from page 136*)

The Government of Szechuen has just appropriated another $100,000 to improve the public highways now open to traffic, as not all may take advantage of the air service.

Students Continue Studies in Szechuen

Lately many students from the war zone have come to Chungking and Chengtu in order to continue their studies in the National University of Szechuen, the Provincial Chungking University, and the private West China University. These institutions are prepared to receive 2,000 students from outside, in addition to what they expect to provide for local demands.

Chungking, October 9, 1937.

Too Many Sweets!

"When a child is well give it no medicine", is a wise adage. But little children tempted by delicacies, sweets, pastry and other rich things, often eat too much in spite of every care, and at this time of year, too, they are apt to eat fruit, regardless of whether it is overripe or unripe or even in unsound condition. When this happens do not wait for the child to complain, but administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets and the childish indiscretion will do no great harm.

Baby's Own Tablets are a safe, dependable, corrective for little children's stomach and bowel troubles. They are the prescription of a medical child-specialist and are guaranteed to contain no opiate, narcotic or other harmful ingredient. Easy to give as children like their pleasant taste, the tablet form ensures accuracy of dosage.

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Baby's Own Tablets.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Horror of Poison Gas

Poison in the Air, Heins Liepmann. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1937, 296 *pp.*

There simply and finally is no adequate defense against a poison gas attack. That is the conclusion of Herr Liepmann which he expresses time and again in this book, which is so horrible that you will undoubtedly want to read it.

The book is marred from chapter to chapter by an all pervading hate for Nazi Germany, which is forgivable because of the background of the author, but if one avoids the excess of some of his statements, the rest of his book sounds authoritative and is fascinating.

Poison gas, introduced by the Germans on April 22, 1915, is now being studied intently by all governments with the evident intent of finding gasses and combinations of gasses that will be the most effective—killing the most men. There are certain requirements which must be met before a poison gas is suitable for military use! The gas must be considerably heavier than air, retain its effectiveness for some time before being used and for some time after being liberated, and should be able to be handled without too much danger to the persons manufacturing or the persons liberating it. Gasses of use in military tactics, he asserts, are generally divided into the following classifications:

"1. Gasses which cause acute irritation of the lungs. To this category belong chlorine, phosgene, green cross and chloropicrin (also called nitrochloroform or vomiting gas).

"2. Tear-gasses, the most important of which is bromoacetone.

"3. Paralysing gasses, such as prussic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen.

"4. All blue-cross gasses, which act especially by irritating the eyes, the nose, and the lungs.

"5. Blistering gasses, which attack the skin, thus destroying, not the skin only, but the man who is inside it. To this category belongs yellow cross and the terrible American discovery lewisite. Yellow cross or mustard gas . . . . has been enthusiastically named 'the queen of poison gasses.' The American lewisite, however, is a dangerous rival to this queen. From one to three drops of lewisite sprinkled on the belly of a rat, kills the creature in from one to three hours, with signs of such exquisite suffering that one is sorry that it does not die sooner."

Blue cross gas, the author points out, has a sinister reputation. It is not actually a gas, but is composed of particles so small that they will penetrate the finest gas mask. Arsenic, he says, is the main constituent of the blue cross group of gasses, which attack the nose and throat and consequently force the victim to take off his gas mask. The only defense is to use an oxygen tank—which for the protection of many people is an impossibility. Blue cross does not kill outright, but in large amounts cause terrific head pains and sends some victims into delirium. But, he says, in modern warfare, blue cross is mixed in small quantities with much larger quantities of green cross, to which belongs the deadly phosgene gas. Thus, the blue cross penetrates the mask and forces its removal, while the green cross then does its deadly work.

So much for a few of the most important gasses. For the names of others, their uses, and descriptions of what a victim suffers after having been exposed to the gas, you had better read the book. The author also has rather detailed information of what gasses are preferred by the various countries so that you can decide what kind of gas you are likely to succumb to if your city is bombed by a particular country. For these details Herr Liepmann claims to have information from a reliable source, but he is unable to disclose the source. However, after examining the wealth of detail given in the book you can come to your own conclusion as to whether or not the author knows what he is talking about.

Dealing exclusively with Europe and the United States, Herr Liepmann outlines the beginnings of studies of poison gasses, names some of the early experimenters, recounts the first use of poison gas and the immediate results, and then deals at length with the possibilities of gas in modern warfare. The book is horrible, but there is reason to believe that it is true.

F. W. G

French Indo-China Said Source of China's Arms Supply

Steps to check the reported flow of munitions from Haiphong, French Indo-China, to China were reported by the Tokyo press Oct. 10 to be under consideration by the Navy Office.

With the inauguration of a blockade of the China coast by the Japanese Navy, Haiphong and Hongkong, according to naval officials, have become the main transit ports for foreign arms destined for China.

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In the United States Court for China

MARIE McPHERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
GROVER CLEVELAND McPHERSON, Defendant.

Cause No. 4246
Civil No. 2125
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, September 24th, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
by N. E. Lurton, Deputy Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 24th day of September, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of September, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of September, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since more than 2 years last past, and that defendant's last known address was MANILA, P. I.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 24th day of September, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 16th day of October, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 24th day of September, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Professor Jumpei Shinobu's "Peace Time Blockade"

BY K. S. MA 馬國驥

(*Concluded from last week*)

On the question of visit and search, Professor Hershey in commenting on Lord Balfour's speech in the British Parliament, August 11th, 1904, made this significant remark: "The right of visit and search must not be confounded with the right of capture, which is much less absolute and which is only justifiable under certain conditions which we need not here enumerate. Of course, the right of visit and search is also limited in several ways. In the first place, it is strictly a *belligerent* right, and unless there be a strong suspicion of piracy, it cannot be exercised in time of peace, unless permitted by treaty. In the second place, it is restricted in its application to merchantmen alone....." As to traffic in munitions of war between one country and another in time of peace being legitimate and not subject to restriction, authorities have never disagreed. Munitions are contraband of war only when a state of war exists.

Apparently, Professor Shinobu foresees all these objections as outlined above, and in order to forestall difficulties which are bound to arise, he has thought proper to impose the blockade to the extent to which it would be practicable. Therefore, he calls it "peace-time blockade"; and he invokes, respecting munitions of war, the right, not of confiscation, but of preemption, though it is not clear on what ground this right of preemption is based. Nevertheless, this fantastic "peace-time blockade" is likely to be ineffective unless Japan is prepared to risk international complications. The following passage from *Reuters* is significant: "The Foreign Office (British) has hitherto not received any official notification of Japan's intention to blockade the South China coast. As no legal state of war exists, there is no question, it is stated, of the British Government recognising the blockade any more than in the case of the frequent bockades off the coast of Spain announced by General Francisco Franco, the Spanish insurgent leader. Great Britain, it is stated, will not be affected unless Japan claims the right to stop and search British ships, and this Japan has not so far intimated her intention of doing." This in substance is also the view shared by many other countries. Let it now be granted that the blockade could be effective; even so, it is still problematical whether it would achieve the purpose for which it has been instituted. Unless Japan undertakes to stop and search neutral ships on high seas also, it would be difficult to conceive how she could attain her object of exercising even the right of preemption. And what chance is there that neutral countries will submit to this illegal peace-time search by the Japanese navy? And what, if they should resist?

This state of affairs has led many to anticipate a declaration of war by Japan. But declaration or no declaration, Japan's position vis-a-vis the blockade and search and munitions of war would probably remain the same. In August, 1928 was concluded the Briand-Kellogg Pact or the Pact of Paris[1] and Japan was a signatory Power. In the preamble after a statement on renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, it proceeds to say that "all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that *any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits of this Treaty.* The International Law Association at the closing session of its Conference at Budapest on September 10th, 1934 produced what is known as the Budapest Articles of Interpretation of the Pact."[2], and the fourth Article provides as follows:

"In the event of a violation of the Pact by a resort to armed force or war by one signatory State against another, the other State may, without thereby committing a breach of the Pact or any rule of International Law, do all or any of the following things:

"a. Refuse to admit the exercise by the State violating the Pact of belligerent rights, such as visit and search, blockade, etc.;

"b. Decline to observe towards the State violating the Pact the duties prescribed by International Law, apart from the Pact, for a neutral in relation to a belligerent;

"c. Supply the State attacked with financial or material assistance, including munitions of war."

On this point Sir John Fischer Williams' observation is noteworthy:

He said:

"The essential feature is that the International Law Association has treated the Kellogg Pact as involving something in the nature of a revolution in the law of neutrality. The Articles treat the Pact as allowing the States who are parties to it not to be bound by all the rules of neutrality in the old sense towards any State which violates the Pact. On this showing the Pact follows on the same line as the Covenant of the League of Nations, for these rules of neutrality had already by the provisions of the Covenant been subject to very large qualifications, to say least of it, in respect to such States as are Members of the League.

"Now the main principle of the law of neutrality.....is briefly this—that in the event of war it is the duty of a State not a party to the conflict to treat both belligerents with absolute impartiality, and not to 'take sides.'.....

.....

"Now it is remarkable that this principle has not always been a part of International Law.....Grotius did not accept it. He told us that

"'It is the duty of those that are not concerned in the war to do nothing whereby he that supports a wicked cause may be strengthened or whereby he that moves in defence of a good cause may be hampered'.....

"The Budapest Articles thus interpret the Pact of Paris as a reversion to the older opinion of Grotius and a departure of the law of neutrality by impartiality which has been accepted in the intervening centuries."

---

(1) The text of The Pact of Paris is as follows:

"The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland;

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind; persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made, to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated;

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this Treaty;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavour and, by adhering to the present Treaty as soon as it comes into force, bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilised nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

Have decided to conclude a Treaty, and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:... Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, in the names of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Art. 2.—The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

(2) The text of the Budapest Articles is as follows:

"The Conference of the Association held in Budapest, September, 1934, agreed upon the following preliminary Articles of Interpretation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, to be known as the Budapest Articles of Interpretation:

"Whereas the Pact is a multilateral law-making treaty whereby each of the High Contracting Parties makes binding agreements with each and all of the other High Contracting Parties, and

"Whereas by their participation in the Pact sixty-three States have abolished the conception of war as a legitimate means of exercising pressure upon another State in the pursuit of national policy and have also renounced any recourse to armed force for the solution of international disputes or conflicts:

1. A signatory State cannot, by denunciation or non-observance of the Pact, release itself from its obligations thereunder.
2. A signatory State which threatens to resort to armed force for the solution of an international dispute or conflict is guilty of a violation of the Pact.
3. A signatory State which aids a violating State thereby itself violates the Pact.
4. In the event of a violation of the Pact by a resort to armed force or war by one signatory State against another, the other State may, without thereby committing a breach of the Pact or of any rule of International Law, do all or any of the following things:
   a. Refuse to admit the exercise by the State violating the Pact of belligerent rights, such as visit and search, blockade, etc.;
   b. Decline to observe towards the State violating the Pact the duties prescribed by International Law, apart from the Pact, for a neutral in relation to a belligerent;
   c. Supply the State attacked with financial or material assistance, including munitions of war;
   d. Assist with armed forces the State attacked.
5. The signatory States are not entitled to recognise as acquired de Jure any territorial or other advantages acquired de facto by means of a violation of the Pact.
6. A violating State is liable to pay compensation for all damage caused by a violation of the Pact to any signatory State or to its nationals.
7. The Pact does not affect such humanitarian obligations as are contained in general treaties, such as the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Conventions of 1864, 1906 and 1929, and the International Conventions relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1929."

Daring Raid by Chinese Planes Made in North China

Chinese aircraft made a daring raid Oct. 12 on Tangku and Taku, east of Tientsin. One squadron of Chinese bombers, severely bombed Japanese transports, warships and munitions and supplies depots, taking the Japanese there completely by surprise.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1616

With reference to Customs Notifications No. 1611 and 1614:

relative to the new procedure regarding the collection of Interport Duty on native goods moved in China;

the public is hereby notified that, if native goods conveyed by routes other than shipment under General Regulations are to be sent to, or pass through, places where there is a Custom House or a Maritime Customs Station, the merchants concerned should apply to the Customs where Interport Duty is levied for the issue of a special Yüntan, which should accompany the goods *en route*, in order to protect them from a further levy of Interport Duty.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th October 1937.

Egging Him On!

When the weather is so depressing that even the diminutive morning egg seems too much for your enfeebled appetite there is no need for further evidence that your liver and intestinal tract need help—the help so easily and speedily provided by a little dose of Pinkettes.

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